

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi power installations at Dukan Dam 20 September, inflicting "heavy damage," the Iranian Joint Staff Command announced in a report cited by Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi spokesman said the Iranian planes were forced to flee by Iraqi defenses and failed to reach their target, INA reported. The attack followed Iraq's announcement in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio that Iraqi warplanes attacked and destroyed Iranian power stations at the Dizeh and Rezashah Dams 19 September. IRNA reported that Iraqi planes attacked a tanker in the Gulf west of Khark Island, causing a fire that killed two Korean sailors. An "informed source" cited by IRNA subsequently announced that two cargo ships were seized by the Iranian Navy for inspection, disclosing that a Cypriot vessel was apprehended in the northern part of the Gulf while a Japanese ship was seized outside the Strait of Hormuz.

Responding to reports that a U.S. DC-8 recently landed in Israel en route from Iran to Spain, an Iranian military spokesman cited by Tehran radio claimed that Israel is spreading "fabrications and disinformation" about Iran, and he added that Iran "has never had any aircraft of this type."

Israel

The Alignment will under no circumstances accept the government's paralysis for the sake of maintaining the rotation agreement, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres declared in remarks broadcast by IDF radio, and he said there are Likud ministers who want to break the agreement now. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir responded in remarks carried by Jerusalem radio, accusing the Alignment of "disgraceful" attacks on the Likud and contending that Peres and his supporters have "accepted Egypt's position" by advocating arbitration for the Tabah dispute. Meanwhile, Peres assured the Egyptian charge d'affaires that efforts to settle the Tabah dispute will continue, the radio disclosed.

As for Israel's opposition to the sale of British arms to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Peres confirmed that Israel has protested to the British Government about the arms deals, Jerusalem television reported. In another development, Jerusalem television noted the Inner Cabinet's decision to "respond favorably" to the U.S. request to set up VOA transmitters in Israel, adding that in meetings with Israeli representatives, Soviet officials have emphasized the "extreme gravity" with which they regard the establishment of VOA transmitters in Israel.

Lebanon

Fierce fighting resumed in Tripoli 20 September after a short-lived cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In the south, the Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) recently arrested 26 Hizballah supporters in Bint Jubayl, according to Israel's *MA'ARIV*. *Amal Movement* leader Nabih Birri said the IDF and ASL are holding some 50 detainees from the Bint Jubayl area in Al-Khiyam barracks, Beirut radio reported, and he claimed that the barracks has become a new detention camp replacing 'Atlit prison. In the wake of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir's release, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited a report that the United States and Iran have concluded an indirect deal for the release of the other kidnapped U.S. nationals. According to the report, "by a Western embassy in Beirut," the United States agreed to "turn a blind eye" to Iran's procurement of military spare parts in return for their release.

Terrorism

The Palestinian Black September organization claimed responsibility for the murder of an Arab magazine publisher in Athens 18 September, Athens radio reported. Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims issued a statement in Beirut claiming responsibility for the 16 September grenade attack on a restaurant in Rome, according to AFP.

Sudan

Dr Amin Makki, the government minister who heads the committee entrusted with preparing a conference on the southern problem, criticized the Armed Forces General Command for still seeking a military solution for the southern problem, SUNA reported. Makki was responding to an 18 September General Command statement that accused John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of exploiting the cease-fire around Nasir to reinforce SPLA positions and deplored support given to Garang by certain persons and parties seeking personal or partisan advantage, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, a spokesman for Garang's movement cited by the clandestine SPLA radio warned against alleged plans by members of the Transitional Military Council to seek an accord on the south that will provide for the SPLA's absorption into the Army and "contain" Garang by giving him the third highest position in the country, while maintaining effective military rule.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Palestinian Leaderships To Meet in Baghdad*GF181514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (WAKH) — It was learned today that Palestinian leaderships, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will hold a series of meetings here beginning next Sunday.

Authorized Palestinian sources told the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that the PLO Executive Committee will hold its regular meeting in Baghdad to study the situation in the Arab arena and the escalation of resistance in the occupied territories. This meeting will be followed by a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee.

These sources speculated that after these two meetings, a joint meeting will be held between the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee to assess the progress of Palestinian activities and achievements made so far in this regard.

The PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee held a series of joint meetings in Baghdad last April and adopted a number of decisions on the progress of the Palestinian march.

These sources said that the PNC Presidium, headed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, will participate in these meetings. These sources do not dismiss the possibility that 'Arafat, as the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will later chair a military meeting of commanders of the armed forces stationed in the Arab countries.

Qaddumi Meets French, Austrian Ambassadors*JN191838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, met with the French and Austrian ambassadors in Tunis yesterday. Wafa said that brother Abu al-Lutf discussed with the two ambassadors the conditions of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland and the Zionist repressive measures against them.

PNC Speaker Confers With PRC Ambassador*JN182104 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih received the PRC ambassador to Jordan in Amman yesterday morning. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question in both the Arab and international arenas.

The PRC ambassador reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

It has been learned that His Eminence Shaykh al-Sa'ih sent a memorandum last week to ambassadors of Arab and friendly countries to Jordan on the Zionist repressive and terrorist prac-

tices against Palestinian citizens in the occupied homeland. He appealed to them to take every measure to end injustice against these citizens.

PLO Radio Details Military Actions in Gaza, Galilee**In Galilee 17 Sep***JN171740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 17 Sep 85*

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces shelled with katyusha rockets a number of Zionist settlements in the Galilee area in the northern part of occupied Palestine. Several settlements were seriously damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the shelling. However, he declined to mention enemy losses. He said that his forces launched an immediate large-scale search campaign in the area.

In Gaza 19 Sep*JN191752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

Upon instructions of the revolution leadership, one of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, carried out two successful operations yesterday against Zionist enemy targets inside the occupied homeland. Following are details of the two operations:

1. One of our groups of fighters launched a hand grenade attack against a Zionist police station in the Jabalya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. A number of Zionist policemen were either killed or wounded.

2. Another group of our heroic revolutionaries launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday against a Zionist military vehicle as it passed west of Khan Yunis in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned and all of its occupants sustained various injuries.

Despite the siege imposed on the scenes of the two operations, our fighters withdrew with complete success. It is revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The Zionist enemy radio today admitted the two operations but did not mention any losses. It said that its forces immediately cordoned off the scenes of the operations, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operations.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli-Lahd Positions

*JN191835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] A hero from the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces carried out a daring operation yesterday when he rammed a booby-trapped car into a roadblock belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Al-Bayyadah in southern Lebanon. A large number of agent elements were either killed or wounded. The enemy radio which reported the operation claimed that none of the agent militias was hurt by the explosion. It indicated that the car was loaded with nearly 200 kg of explosives.

The joint forces also carried out a number of successful operations over the past 48 hours against positions belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and its agent militias in southern Lebanon. The joint forces heroes launched a machinegun and rocket attack the day before yesterday against a position held jointly by the occupation forces and agent militias in Tallat al-Hiqdan near Kafra in the western coastal sector. The position sustained grave damage and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded.

The joint forces heroes also launched a machinegun and rocket attack against a second jointly held position near the Al-Hamra' Bridge on the coastal road between Sidon and Ra's al-Naqurah. A number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded.

The joint forces heroes used katyusha rockets to shell a Zionist troop concentration in Qal'at al-Shuqayf east of Al-Nabatiyah. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. The joint forces heroes attacked a position belonging to the agent militias in Marj 'Uyun and hit all of its elements.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations, but, as usual, did not mention any losses. He said that his forces immediately combed the scenes of the operations using mortars, tank fire, and heavy caliber machineguns. He added that his forces and the agent militias used artillery stationed in Jabal al-Rayhan to shell Habbush, Kfar Tibnin, Kfar Rumman, 'Arab Salim, Jarju', and Humin al-Fawqa near Al-Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah. The shelling killed and wounded several citizens, caused grave material damage, and set fire to olive trees and vineyards.

KUWAIT

French Said To Offer Syria Deal on Hostages

*GF191714 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
18 Sep 85 p 1*

[Dispatch from Paris]

[Text] Well-informed sources have said that Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, offered Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad international aid to Syria in the shape of long-term repayment of loans if Syria helped to free 13 Western hostages. Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas secretly visited France on 21 August. He told French President Francois Mitterrand and Roland Dumas that Syria is prepared to carry out this work in return for financial aid. However, it seems that the Syrian security organs have encountered an obdurate stand by Hizballah members who are keeping these hostages.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Meeting of GCC Interior Ministers**Meeting Ends; Statement Issued**

GF181428 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 18 Sep (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC interior ministers concluded at noon today their fourth meeting which began at the council's General Secretariat in Riyadh yesterday morning. At the conclusion of their fourth meeting, the GCC interior ministers issued a press statement. The statement reads as follows:

Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC interior ministers held their fourth meeting at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Riyadh on 17 and 18 September under the chairmanship of Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti interior minister.

The ministers reviewed the delicate situation through which the region is passing and the effect of this situation on the security of the GCC states. They also reviewed the steps taken by the GCC states to deter dangers. The ministers affirmed their determination to collectively resist all threats to the security and stability of the region, based on the basic stand of the GCC which considers any threat against any state as a threat against all.

The ministers also reviewed recommendations made by the preparatory committee formed by under secretaries. Based on the desire of the ministers to deal thoroughly with all aspects of these proposals and discuss further opinions, and in order to ensure that the necessary measures are taken for the safety of the member states and to consolidate their security, the ministers decided that the preparatory committee should continue its work until it completes the setting up of a strong framework for security cooperation among the member states based on the targets defined by the ministers. The ministers also discussed other recommendations by the preparatory committee and decided to approve them and to charge the General Secretariat with

following-up contacts with the member states in order to implement these decisions.

The ministers expressed their appreciation and gratitude to his Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, and his assistants for the excellent arrangements and preparations carried out to ensure the success of this meeting.

Participants Depart

GF181432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1305 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The GCC interior ministers today departed from King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh after attending the fourth meeting of interior ministers which concluded earlier today. Those departing were Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabbah, Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, UAE Minister of State for Interior Affairs Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, and Qatari Interior Minister Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani.

UAE

Tunisia's Essebsi Makes Statement, Departs

GF171810 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Sep (WAKH) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi left here today with reply message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The Tunisian minister, who concluded a three-day visit to the UAE, had various meetings with Shaykh Zayid and UAE officials on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Before departure, Essebsi described his visit as positive and expressed the hope that it would contribute to bolstering cooperation between the two countries. He described the UAE-Tunisian relations as "distinguished," adding, "they are based on mutual respect and cooperation." The minister had also visited Iraq and Kuwait.

Paper on Success of Jordanian-Syrian Talks

GF190909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Sep (WAKH) — The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes diplomatic sources in Rabat as saying that the meeting held in Jeddah recently between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers, under the patronage of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, commander of the National Guard, and chairman of the Arab Reconciliation Committee, has partially succeeded in lessening tensions between Syria and Jordan. The sources stated that the meeting resulted in an agreement in principle to halt the propaganda campaigns between the two countries, to form a bilateral security committee, and to revive joint economic projects.

The paper quotes the sources as saying that disagreement continues over the manner in which both Damascus and Amman deal with numerous political issues of pan-Arab dimensions. The disagreement was described as lying in the Syrian stands on the Iraq-Iran war, the PLO, and Lebanon. The sources added that discussion of political issues revealed a clear contrast in the political stands, with each side insisting on its view. This led the dialogue on these matters to a deadlock. Jordan rejected a Syrian demand to abandon the agreement that Jordan has signed with the PLO.

The sources stated that Jordan proposed expanding this agreement to include Syria within the principles agreed upon in the resolutions of the Fes summit. The sources stated that the Jordanian prime minister invited Syria to join the Palestinian-Jordanian efforts designed to achieve a peaceful settlement that meets with Arab consensus on the basis of principles to be agreed upon.

PDRY

Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message
GF181452 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 18 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September revolution and general inspector of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Aden today on a short working visit to the PDRY. In a statement to ANA, Brother al-Kharrubi said that he is carrying a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from Brother Colonel Mu'ammam al-Qadhdhafi, Leader of the 1 September Revolution. He was welcomed at the airport by Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, member of the YSP Central Committee and interior minister; Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham, deputy chief of staff; and a number of brethren from the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden.

Chairman Receives Message
GF181652 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 18 Sep 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammam al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. The message was conveyed by Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution and general inspector of the Libyan Armed Forces, during a meeting at the chairman's office today. During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues concerning the Arab national liberation movement. Coordination among nationalistic and progressive regimes in confrontation of the conspiracies of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary circles against our Arab people also was discussed.

During this meeting, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the importance of improving the situation of the Arab national liberation movement and increasing its cohesion and unity so that it can perform its nationalistic, pan-Arab, and progressive tasks in the current period. He pointed out that the PDRY will continue its efforts in this regard and will continue to implement the policy adopted by the YSP and the PDRY Government.

A telephone conversation took place on Monday between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Colonel Mu'ammam al-Qadhdhafi. During the conversation views were exchanged on developments in the Arab region and on the importance of the unity and cohesion of the Arab revolution forces and their nationalistic and progressive regimes to confront the imperialist conspiracies against our Arab people. Views also were exchanged on issue of mutual concern, including the development of bilateral relations.

Chairman Meets With Syrian, Libyan Officials
GF191640 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 19 Sep 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today met in his office with Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; and Brother Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution and inspector general of the Libyan Armed Forces. During the meeting, they reviewed the overall current Arab situation, the latest developments in the Middle East, and means of consolidating unity and cohesion among nationalist Arab countries in order to confront developments which aim at undermining the Arab patriotic liberation movement and the progressive Arab governments and forces and their fateful issues. They also discussed means of consolidating the role of the Arab patriotic liberation movement and the latest developments in the Middle East. They reiterated the need to support the fraternal Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their progressive and patriotic forces. They expressed satisfaction with the role of the Arab patriotic liberation movement in defending the pan-Arab and national interests of the peoples of the Arab countries and consolidating their struggle relations with the forces of the internationalist revolutionary movement, led by the friendly USSR.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized that based on the YSP's stand, our country is eager to continue consultations and coordination with Syria, Libya, Algeria, and all factions and organizations of Arab progressive and patriotic forces. He noted the special significance of such meetings which underscore the eagerness of the Arab steadfastness forces in rebuffing imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary designs in the region. During the meeting, it was agreed to continue consultations and coordination on the issues which were discussed and on all that will serve the issues of our Arab people.

The meeting was attended by Brother Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-

Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

Officials Conclude Visit

*GF191658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
19 Sep 85*

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, and Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution and inspector general of the Libyan Armed Forces, left Aden this afternoon after a working visit to the PDRY. During this visit, they conveyed two messages to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his Brother Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution.

Chairman, Bendjedid Hold Telephone Conversation

*GF191940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
19 Sep 85*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid tonight held a telephone conversation in which they discussed current Arab issues, especially developments in the Middle East. They also discussed the current importance attached to coordination issues among the Arab liberation movement, including its progressive and patriotic regimes and organizations, in order to strengthen their cohesion in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism to defend the interests of Arabs and their just liberation causes, including the Arab Palestinian cause. ANA has learned that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Chadli Bendjedid agreed to continue contacts and dialogue between them on the aims of our causes and the development of relations between the two fraternal countries.

Mubarak Leaves for European Tour, United States

NC190610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning to begin a tour that will take him to Portugal, Spain, France, and the United States. He was seen off by the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, deputy prime ministers, ministers, and senior state officials.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Tour

NC171908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that President Mubarak's upcoming tour, which begins Thursday and will take him to Lisbon, Madrid, the United States, and France, is part of Egypt's effort to solve the Middle East question. 'Abd al-Majid added that the trip comes against the background of relations between Egypt and the countries which President Mubarak will visit. It is also in response to the invitations which the president received when the leaders of these countries traveled to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the president's tour will promote Egypt's relations with these states and will be used to explain Egypt's viewpoint on various international issues.

Activities in Europe

For Cairo and Madrid reportage on President Husni Mubarak's brief stop in Lisbon, Portugal and his meeting with Portuguese President Eanes, as well as his visit to Spain, see the Portugal and Spain sections of the 19 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Lutfi Meets With Visiting Italian Prime Minister

NC191614 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met today with his Italian counterpart, Bettino Craxi. They discussed economic, political, and scientific aspects of bilateral relations. Dr Lutfi told this radio's correspondent that they agreed on several measures to assess the course of bilateral relations and to obtain grants for Egypt from either Italy or the EC. For his part, the Italian prime minister, who stopped over in Cairo for a few hours on his way to Mogadishu, described the talks as intensive and constructive.

Meeting Detailed

AU192025 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Cairo, September 19 — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi pledged his government's "active participation" in Middle Eastern affairs and its determination to work for peace during a transit stop in Cairo today.

Craxi had an unscheduled meeting with Egypt's new prime minister, 'Ali Lutfi, who took office just two weeks ago, while transiting in Cairo on his way to Khartoum and Mogadishu.

The Italian Government leader, who is accompanied on the trip by Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Mario Raffaelli, flew on aboard the *Gulf Stream*, a brand new AALL [as received] twin jet craft just bought from the United States for official flights which is making its maiden voyage today.

On hand to meet the Italians were Lutfi and three other Egyptian Government officials: Planning and International Cooperation Minister Kamal al-Ganzuri (who also serves as deputy prime minister), Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, and Administrative Development Minister 'Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd.

Lutfi delivered a message to Craxi from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who is presently on the Iberian peninsula for official visits to Spain and Portugal, commending the job Italy did as duty chairman of the European Community up to 1st June.

Lutfi reiterated his government's endorsement of the Jordanian Middle East peace plan and stressed the need of breaking through the current stalemate in the peace process, not least because the stalemate was fomenting a new surge of international terrorism, he said.

Craxi assured the Egyptian Government leader that Italy stood ready to offer its contribution to the peace process while stressing that all moves for peace were necessarily bound to a broader international context.

The two men agreed to arrange for consultations in the near future. Although the level of those consultations was not established, observers did not rule out the possibility of Lutfi visiting Rome to brief Craxi on the outcome of the talks Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn will be having in Washington shortly with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

A portion of the meeting was devoted to bilateral business with both sides expressing the desire to develop bilateral cooperation beyond its present level.

Awqaf Minister Leaves for PRC Visit 17 Sep

NC171022 Cairo MENA in English 0922 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 17 (MENA) — Minister of Awqaf Dr. al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur left here today for China on a week-long visit.

In a statement before departure Abu al-Nur said the visit aims at starting cooperation between the two ministries of endowment.

China has expressed readiness to cooperate with the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf in setting up a fishing farm project, an agro-industrial complex in Al-Sharqiyah Governorate he said, adding during his visit he will work for fostering religious relations with Chinese Muslims and will place the foundation stone of an Islamic cultural complex in China.

20 Sep Iranian Attack on Dukan Station Denied*JN201145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1133 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — Iraq has denied that any Iranian plane has approached the Dukan electric power station. Stating this to INA today, an Iraqi military spokesman said that what happened was that two Iranian planes penetrated the Iraqi border in the northern sector and that Iraqi defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee without allowing them to reach their targets. He asserted that the Iranian claims are lies aimed at reducing the psychological impact of the attacks on Khark Island and the power stations at the Dizeh and Rezashah Dams.

Communique No 1,963 on 18-19 Sep Operations*JN191635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Communique No 1,963 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

On this day and on every day the voice of justice overshadows that of injustice, and Iraq's banner loftily flutters thanks to the soldiers of leader Saddam Husayn. On this and every day, our hammers which pound the heads of the Khomeyniites show that those who insist on war must alone bear its consequences, as this is the only reward for those who have chosen the path of evil, instead of the path of justice. They are gaining nothing and are not repenting.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our helicopter gunships carried out several strikes on enemy positions and military hardware in the V Army Corps northern sector, destroying several enemy troop concentrations and scoring direct hits on other targets. Explosions were heard and columns of smoke were seen billowing from hit enemy positions. All our helicopter gunships safely and triumphantly returned, praise be to God.

2. Dealing accurate and effective blows, our brave artillery men opened fire on several enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troop concentrations in the East Basra IV Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits, inflicting heavy losses on enemy forces, and destroying three infantry positions and one 120 mm mortar position whose crew was killed. They also set other positions on fire. Cries for help were heard from enemy positions as the enemy evacuated its losses.

3. Three enemy boats tried to approach one of our forward unit's positions in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector. Our brave men opened fire on them, forcing them to flee after inflicting heavy losses and damages. Elsewhere in the same sector, our brave artillery men dealt an effective blow to enemy weapons emplacements and sources of fire, silencing them and destroying some of them.

4. Our forward units, using artillery and other weapons, pounded enemy positions and vehicular activities in the V Army Corps northern sector, destroying two infantry positions whose occupants were killed, one shelter, and one observation post and setting one enemy vehicle on fire.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 September 1985

Spokesman on Iranian Losses*JN200938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0907 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — A responsible military source said here today that Iranian losses in the attack launched by units from the VI Army Corps in the northern sector last Wednesday amounted to more than 400 dead. In an exclusive statement to INA, the source said this number of dead was ascertained after counting the number of corpses the Iranians left in the battlefield in front of an Iraqi Army formation. The source added that quantities of equipment and serviceable weapons were captured, including 20 Kalashnikov rifles, 9 launchers, 4 81 mm mortars, 2 RPG-10 guns, 3 Dushka machineguns, 2 60 mm mortars, and 1 light machinegun.

More on UK Prime Minister Thatcher's Visit

Visits Palestinian Refugee Camp

JN191803 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that her country will do its utmost to help find a just, peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem. In a speech delivered at the Youth Social Center in the Buq'ah camp, which she visited this afternoon accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Mrs Thatcher added that the purpose of her visits to Egypt and Jordan is to prove Britain's determination to find a solution to the Palestine question.

She said: We do not believe in violence, but we believe in finding a solution to the problem through peaceful talks. Mrs Thatcher said that through visiting the camp she could see the size of the Palestinian problem and the increasing numbers of Palestinian refugees in the camps.

The number of refugees has risen from 36,000 in 1968 to 68,000 in 1984 in Buq'ah camp, which is one of 10 camps in Jordan. Mrs Thatcher expressed her admiration of the high morale of the camp inhabitants, despite the circumstances they are living in. She explained that her country has offered 8 million pounds sterling to welfare programs of the United Nations.

The supervisor of the Youth Social Center in the camp delivered a speech reviewing the situation in camps whose population increased as a result of Israeli practices represented by the expulsion of Arab citizens. He said that the objective and the major demand of the inhabitants of these camps is to return to their homeland, Palestine.

Mrs Thatcher and the accompanying delegation toured the camps' quarters, talked to citizens there, and listened to the suffering they are experiencing as a result of their expulsion from their homeland, Palestine, by the Israeli occupation authorities. The banners which were raised in the camp's streets expressed the Palestinian citizens' determination to return to their homeland.

Mrs Thatcher, the prime minister, and the delegation accompanying Mrs Thatcher were received at the camp's entrance by Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid, Minister of Occupied Territory Affairs Dr Tahir Kan'an, and Balqa' Governorate Governor Mujhim al-Khurayshah.

Hosts Banquet; King Attends

JN191920 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] His Majesty the King attended a dinner banquet hosted by British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher at the British ambassador's residence. The banquet was also attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the Armed Forces commander in chief, and the foreign minister, accompanied by their wives.

Visits Aqaba, Electric Projects

JN201138 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Aqaba — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and the accompanying delegation arrived in the city of Aqaba this afternoon.

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, this morning visited the 400 kilovolt electric power line project between Aqaba and Amman, which is being implemented by one of the British companies. They also visited the phosphate mines in the Hasa area. They were accompanied by Dennis Thatcher, husband of the British prime minister; the accompanying delegation; and the British ambassador in Amman.

Mrs Thatcher and the accompanying delegation acquainted themselves with the stages of the implementation of the electric project, as well as with the work at the phosphate mines.

Crown Prince on European Role, Mideast Issues

JN201014 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 17

[By 'Afifah Al-Kaluti]

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has said that Europe has not closed the door on convening an international conference and that it has been explaining the concept of Palestinian people's rights since the Venice Declaration.

In a special statement to AL-RA'Y at the opening of the Arab-European dialogue seminar yesterday, his highness added: As for the meeting of the superpowers' summit, what links us [with the Europeans] is the feeling that the international detente plan is indivisible. [As published] Consequently, the regional interests of peoples in the northern and southern Mediterranean can become united with our own through a calm, objective dialogue that overrides trade interests and specifies social and economic programs.

His highness said the Arab-European dialogue currently held in Amman is the second meeting. In the first meeting we talked about agreements and disagreements between us and the Europeans. Through this dialogue we found that there is much room to bring stands closer together, particularly concerning the agreement between the spirit and principles of recent European stands since the Venice Declaration.

In a speech opening the Arab-European dialogue seminar organized by the Arab Thought Forum, his highness affirmed that Jordan, in accordance with the Arab peace plan approved at the Fes summit, has exerted every effort to be realistic in regional political stands and in adapting to the objections and intransigence of the two superpowers.

He said: "Our foremost concern in Jordan is the fate of the Arab people under the yoke of occupation, whose identity and entity are threatened by Israeli measures aimed at gradually annexing the territories." His highness added: "And if the state of no

peace-no war continues, then Israeli and Arab extremism will find a fertile hotbed for growth and expansion."

His highness, who attended the dialogue's evening session, said that Jordan continues to exert efforts to achieve peace and stability, adding that the absence of a just settlement of the longstanding Arab-Israeli conflict has achieved the prophecy of pessimists who say that the current moves are useless and should be abandoned. Those calling for Israeli security insist that Arabs accept the requirements for this security before entering any negotiations. His highness said: You should not miss the resemblance between the current Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the Zionist colonialization creeping toward Palestine prior to 1948. That process intended to create new realities on Palestinian land, which paved the way for establishing the State of Israel.

He asserted that proposed measures to improve quality of life in the occupied Arab territories are only a temporary arrangement that does not divert us from the basic issues created by the continuation of settlements and occupation. He also asserted that Israel's hegemony in the occupied territories, as well as its confiscation of land and natural resources and the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, leads to aborting the peace process and bolstering Arab refusal to enter any negotiations.

His highness said: The European group adopted a positive stand on the Palestinian people's rights. He added: It is natural that Arab concern is not confined to problems of development and cooperation in the economic field. The Arab-Israeli conflict, whose essence and basis is Palestine, has dominated Middle East policies for more than 4 decades and has impeded the economic and political development of the region's countries, particularly those countries directly linked to this conflict.

AL-RA'Y Urges Commitment to UN Resolutions

JN200817 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Real Starting Point of the Peace March"]

[Text] At the dinner banquet he hosted in honor of Mrs Thatcher, His Majesty King Husayn told her that failure in adhering to the UN Charter and in implementing its resolutions is the major cause for the failure of the genuine peace efforts which were exerted for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. Moreover, it is responsible for Israel's intransigence and its continuation of its expansionist policy.

This frankness means that the delay in the activation of the peace march in the region until now is actually because of the failure to adhere to the UN Charter and UN resolutions. The interference that took place regarding the selection of Palestinian members to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, something which impeded the announcement of its formation, as well as the objections to the proposed international conference, which is regarded as the following step to the expected dialogue, were all affected by the failure to adhere to the UN Charter and UN resolutions. These resolutions frankly say that the parties to the conflict are the parties to peace. Moreover, they provide for UN responsibility for solving international problems and achieving a just and comprehensive peace in areas suffering from conflict.

Hence, the foreseen outcome [of this failure] is objection to PLO participation in the peace process, despite its being a major party to the conflict, as well as objection to a UN role in the peace process. This outcome is astonishing and cannot be yielded to in light of a real commitment to the UN Charter and UN resolutions.

At the same banquet, Mrs Thatcher said we need an atmosphere dominated by further confidence so that all parties can make sacrifices for the sake of peace. Perhaps she does not object to our saying that commitment to the UN Charter and UN resolutions by all parties to the conflict and by those working for a just and comprehensive solution to the issue will bring about an atmosphere dominated by the required confidence.

And if the British prime minister is destined to lead a European role or to participate in building a European role committed to the UN Charter and UN resolutions, and if she is destined to encourage the U.S. Administration to support a peace process in the region based on that same commitment and not on the calculations of competition between two blocs, then a real opportunity for the beginning of a peace march will be at hand. Moreover, Mrs Thatcher will be the owner of a courageous, unforgettable role.

'Winter Time' To Begin Friday, 4 October

*JN191224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has announced that winter time will be observed effective Friday, 4 October. Clocks will be put back 1 hour at 2400 Thursday, 3 October.

U.S., Iran Reportedly Make Hostage Release Deal

NC191619 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] A report by a Western embassy in Beirut has revealed that the United States and Iran have concluded an indirect deal for the release of the seven kidnapped U.S. nationals in Lebanon. In return for the hostages' release, United States has agreed to turn a blind eye to Iran's procurement of spare parts for its weapons from Israel or from any other state.

The (?central) news agency said that this explains the complete secrecy surrounding the release of Reverend Benjamin Weir and the landing of an Iranian DC-8 plane at Tel Aviv Airport.

Fighting in Tripoli Continues 19, 20 Sep

Security Committee Cease-Fire
NC191407 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Northern Security Committee met in Tripoli today. The meeting ended at 1500. The committee decided to call an immediate cease-fire to begin as of 1500. The meeting's discussions focused on emphasizing the need to implement the Damascus agreement. The committee agreed to hold consecutive and open sessions to discuss the situation. The sessions will also include discussion on how to restore security to Tripoli, as well as arrangements to redeploy the Army in the positions from which it has withdrawn during the recent fighting, especially on the combat lines.

It has been learned that the committee will meet again this evening or tomorrow morning at the Northern Military Command Headquarters to follow up on the implementation of the agreement it has reached. It was also decided to re-establish the observation posts that existed before the recent battles. Some new observation posts have been created: one at Mar Marun center, one at the Al-Bisar refrigeration storehouse on Al-Zahriyah Street, and one in Abu Samra. The task of these posts is to determine the sources of shelling directed at residential areas.

As for the security situation in Tripoli, it appears now that the clashes have relatively abated and no major violations have occurred in the afternoon. However, intermittent bursts of gunfire and some rocket explosions can be heard.

Casualty Figures

NC191444 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Pending agreement on a solution, the northern capital, Tripoli, remains in the grip of violent battles. After 4 days of fighting, 79 are reported dead and 171 wounded as of noontime today. Because of the ferocity of the fighting, a large number of inhabitants have been compelled to evacuate to more secure areas. The city is now suffering from a supply crisis.

Fighting Resumes 20 Sep

NC200602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The cycle of violence in Tripoli entered its 6th day this morning, claiming more dead and wounded and causing further damage and destruction. The cease-fire agreed upon last night was not observed for more than 3 hours. Intermittent clashes took place along the combat lines until 0600 this morning when the violence intensified. Exchanges of fire from heavy-, medium-, and light-caliber weapons have been continuing since then. At least 100 persons were killed and more than 250 were wounded in the first 5 days of the clashes.

Further Reportage on Fighting in Beirut, Mountain

Shelling Detailed
NC191435 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Gunmen of various organizations have been directing RPG-7 and 12.7-mm machinegun fire at Army positions in the Old Market area of Beirut for some time now. Meanwhile, Army positions in Qal'at al-Husun and 'Ayn al-Sayyidah on the mountain are being subjected to sniper fire from Junblatt positions.

We were just informed that the RPG-7 attacks have expanded to the port combat line in the capital. Machinegun sniper fire has also spread to Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. The sniper fire directed at these positions is originating from the Al-Zahriyah building in 'Aytat and the sniper fire at Galerie Khayrallah is coming from 'Alayh.

Shortly after 1600, a shell fell on the Al-Matn coast without causing any casualties.

We have also received a report saying that gunmen opened fire in Corniche 'Ayn al-Muraysah at 'Umar al-Shami, a Junblatt follower stationed at the Clemenceau Center. He was hit with several bullets and was removed to the American University Hospital in a serious condition. Tension now prevails in 'Ayn al-Muraysah.

Agreement Reached on Cease-Fire

NC191937 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1900 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The intensity of the clashes in Tripoli has eased since 2030 today. Meanwhile, the security situation in Beirut has flared up. The city center, Al-'Usayli, and the old commercial center are coming under mortar and heavy-caliber weapons' fire. They are also being subjected to fierce fire from straight trajectory weapons originating at the Empire and Martyrs Square areas. At 2030, the Ra's al-Nab' area was subjected to sniper fire from the Sodeco.

Al-Ma'rufiyah, also came under the fire of various types of medium- and heavy-caliber weapons directed from the positions held by the Army and the Phalangist forces in Bsaba. An

agreement has been reached for a cease-fire that will go into effect at 2145.

Fighting Erupts in Bayt Lif Center 19 Sep

*JN191039 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] The Bayt Lif center elements observed suspect moves near (Al-Kassarah) in the Yatar area at 0630 today. They opened fire and were supported by the artillery of the Yatar center. Later, it was found out that a group of terrorists was trying to infiltrate into the Yatar center but fled when it was discovered.

At 0500 today, the township of Bayt Lif was attacked with several Katyusha rockets, causing material damage.

In another development, two rocket shells were fired in the direction of Tayr Harfa center at 0100 today. The center elements returned fire using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported among the center elements.

Birri Requests Martyrs' Bodies

*NC191714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has contacted the International Red Cross [IRC] to request the bodies of the three national resistance martyrs who were killed during the Bayt Lif operation. It is known that the occupation and Lahd forces have arrested 15 people from Bint Jubayl, bringing the total number of detainees from Bint Jubayl and 'Aynata to approximately 50. These detainees have been sent to the Al-Khiyam barracks.

Minister Birri said that the Al-Khiyam barracks have become a detention camp replacing 'Atlit prison. Israel thus releases innocent Lebanese citizens with one hand and detains more Lebanese with the other under the very eyes of the rest of the world and with the support of the United States. What is strange this time is that Israel is receiving the support of humanitarian institutions such as the IRC. We thought that the Red Cross was above entering such labyrinths as believing everything that Israel says and attempting to convey it to the public as an established fact, as happened when Israel kept three of the prisoners originally

held in Ansar Camp and later 'Atlit Prison, as well as with the bodies of eight martyrs. Despite the fact that we have submitted the names of these detainees, including Tony Abu Ghanim and Ni'mah Hashim, the Red Cross has absolved Israel of any wrong doing. In fact, the information we have confirms that at least one of them — Tony — is now in Al-Ramlah prison.

Phalangists Reportedly Harrassing Jubayl Muslims

*NC191831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Concerning the events in the Jubayl District, an official source from the association of Jubayl inhabitants has said that the Phalangist forces resumed their harrassment of Muslim villages in the area today. These forces, he said, entered ('Almat), searched all the houses, detained all the young men, and mistreated the women, children, and old people. They also stole the precious belongings of the inhabitants and insulted them.

The source added that the Phalangist forces assembled the inhabitants in the village's main square and fired at them indiscriminately, wounding eight people.

Security Authorities Destroy Terrorists' Houses

*JN200553 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Following the arrest of terrorist cells in the township of Bint Jubayl, the military security authorities blew up six houses belonging to cell elements who were proved to have actually participated in terrorist operations in the border zone.

Correction to ASL Raids 'Sabotage Cell'

The following correction pertains to "ASL Raids 'Sabotage Cell,' Seizes TNT, Arms" on page G 4 of the 18 September Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*:

Only paragraph, line three should read: ...TNT, handgrenades, rockets, and machineguns. All of the cell members were arrested. The ASL soldiers also discovered... (supplying missing words)

Further on Visit by CSSR Deputy Premier Korcak**Talks With Al-'Imadi***JN171322 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1236 GMT 17 Sep 85*

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, received CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Korcak and his delegation currently visiting Syria here today. Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, was present. Talks revolved around ways to promote and activate trade exchange in a manner that will benefit the two countries and bolster their relations of friendship and economic solidarity. The talks also dealt with Syrian products that the CSSR can import as well as Syria's needs of CSSR products. Korcak and Al-'Imadi asserted the two countries' preparedness to bolster and expand cooperation in all fields.

Received by Al-Asad*JN191408 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received CSSR Deputy Premier Joseph Korcak at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus. Korcak delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from CSSR President Gustav Husak. Talks dealt with the situation in the region, bilateral relations, and international issues.

Leaves Damascus*JN191905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] CSSR Deputy Premier Joseph Korcak left Damascus this evening following a visit to the country which lasted several days. During the visit, he held talks with a number of officials on bilateral relations and ways of bolstering economic cooperation and trade exchange between Syria and the CSSR.

Khaddam Returns Home After Visit to PDRY*JN191916 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the PDRY. During the visit, Khaddam conveyed a message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation in the Arab arena, developments in the region, and issues of common interest.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at 2230 yesterday. The meeting was attended on the PDRY side by Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee secretary for foreign relations; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister.

Damascus Notes Palestinians Mark Black September*JN190543 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] The PFLP has appealed to all progressive, nationalist forces in the Arab world to coordinate efforts to confront all attempts to peddle the Amman agreement. In a political statement issued today, the 15th anniversary of the Black September massacres, the front said the moves by the deviationist 'Arafat leadership constitute a major threat to the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine question.

In a statement on the same occasion, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front affirmed that the Palestinian people will remain stronger than all plots and massacres. The front called on the nationalist forces and parties in Lebanon to march side by side with the Palestinian revolution forces in order to confront Zionism and all capitulation plans.

The PFLP-GC asserted that the deportation of 18 Palestinian citizens recently released from prison in a prisoner exchange with Israel under the International Red Cross' supervision conflicts with all international laws and norms.

Egyptian 'Martyr' Discusses Suicide Operation*JN200753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Southern Lebanon — Martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan from the League of Arab Egypt [Rabitat Misr al-'Urubah] who carried out a suicide operation deep inside the so-called security belt, which the Zionist occupation forces established in southern Lebanon, earlier saluted steadfast Syria and its leader struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the symbol of resistance and the patron of martyrs and martyrdom. He asserted that the path which the great leader Hafiz al-Asad outlined when he said that martyrdom is our path for victory is our guarantee for realizing victory for our Arab nation and for emancipating our dignity and territory.

Last night Syrian television broadcast the full recording of hero martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan's remarks, which he made before his martyrdom. Hasan began by saying: I am martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan from the United Arab Republic, southern region, born in Alexandria in 1962. I am from the League of Free Egyptians [Rabitat Misr al-Ahrrar] which was formed in answer to the secession of 1961.

I joined the League of Arab Egypt in 1979 when I was in southern Lebanon as one of the Egyptian Arab youths who reject the policy of humiliation represented by Camp David, which aims at isolating Egypt from its Arab brothers and robbing it of the honor of confronting the Zionist enemy. I participated with the League in carrying out many confrontation operations in southern Lebanon against this usurping enemy and its agents.

As an Egyptian youth, I saw how they blocked Sinai in the face of our Arab people and Army in Egypt. I am honored to confront this usurping enemy. Like every decent Arab, I carry out such operations and join my comrades of the League of Arab Egypt

and my brothers and sisters in the Lebanese resistance in order to affirm that Arab blood in all parts of our great Arab homeland is the same; that it is shed against the same enemy.

The martyr then spoke about this struggling League's actions and said: This League carried out the death sentence of the people and the nation against one of the symbols of the normalization within the deteriorating Egyptian regime in March 1981. We carried out the death sentence against (Shamir Raqin), an official in a tourist company. I participated in operations against the Zionist enemy, the most important of which was an armed landing in the Al-Zahrani district. The enemy admitted that it is facing stiff resistance. The League offered 28 martyrs on fraternal Lebanese territory.

On the significance of this operation, martyr 'Ali said: I am sure that this operation is the only road leading to decent life — a life which is enjoyed by Joule Jamal, Dalal al-Maghribi, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, Sana', Wajdi, 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Qadir, and Mana', our countries' heroes who believe life should be proud and dignified and not one of submission, humiliation, and suffering, a line which was followed by traitor Anwar al-Sadat.

I call on the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf, who know the meaning of pride and the need for sacrifice, and tell them what President Hafiz al-Asad said, that is, martyrdom is the road to victory. We understand the greatness and significance of his saying: Martyrs are the most esteemed persons and the greatest sons of mankind. We remember and understand leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's words: What was taken by force can be regained only by force.

I proudly hail Syria's pioneering role; Ba'thist Syria which calls for unity and makes great sacrifices; Syria of history, of great sacrifices, of Hafiz al-Asad, and of Arabism. Allow me to salute the first hero, the patron of national resistance, the symbol of our nation's confrontation and steadfastness, the immortal leader, the one whom we trust to realize our Arab people's aspirations, the great leader Hafiz al-Asad. I also send my greetings to every Arab state which stands fast in Golan, in Palestine, and beloved Egypt. I salute all our steadfast people. I salute the group that carried out the liquidation operation against the Zionist administrative attache to the traitorous Egyptian regime. I salute my brothers and kinfolk in Arab Egypt and ask them to be true to their pledge and to continue efforts to pursue the Zionist enemy and its agents everywhere and to continue on this course until Egypt regains its role.

Hero martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan, who is a struggler from the sons of Arab Egypt, joined the caravan of Palestinian resistance martyrs, embodying the unity of struggle against the Zionist enemy and its agents, by carrying out a martyrdom operation against a joint position of Israeli and Lahd forces in Ra's al-Bayyadah, Al-Hamra' bridge, in the Tyre area in southern Lebanon.

Martyr 'Ali stormed the joint position with a boobytrapped car laden with 300 kg of TNT. Initial reports say that the position, its vehicles, and elements received direct hits. A statement by the League of Arab Egypt, issued on the third anniversary of the Lebanese national resistance movement, said that the operation

inflicted more than 40 casualties among the Zionist enemy forces and their agents.

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Official

JN191450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1333 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 19 Sep (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Michel Samahah, political adviser to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, here today. Talks revolved around the latest developments in Lebanon.

Commentaries Stress Need for Arab Solidarity

JN181447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In his statement to FRG reporters on 31 August 1985, President Hafiz al-Asad said that one of the most important conditions for realizing a just peace in the region is a unified Arab stance. This call for a unified Arab stance was not a novelty in Syria's policy, nor was it a sudden development in Syria's political moves. Syria has always said that unity of stance is a sharp weapon the Arabs can employ in defending their land, their rights, and their struggle to liberate their occupied territories and regain their usurped rights. Syria has often said that this weapon is the sharpest weapon the Arabs can possibly use in their fateful battle against their Zionist enemy and its backers.

In Syria's opinion, the pan-Arab issue of a united stand is the minimum requirement for confronting the Zionist expansion — backed by U.S. imperialism — at the expense of Arab land. The ideal situation is Arab unity, which Syria has always been calling for and endeavoring to realize, considering it the inevitable destiny of the Arabs. It may be that for reasons that are out of Syria's control, Arab unity is impossible or difficult to realize at present. However, there are other stages between the minimum Arab requirement of a united stand and the maximum requirement of Arab unity. There can be an Arab solidarity against Israel and imperialism, joint Arab action, and Arab cooperation and coordination against the nation's pan-Arab enemy. Syria's arms and heart have always been open to every Arab who is committed to the pan-Arab cause and to the pan-Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy and the imperialism that backs it, extends to its the means of life and continuity, and supplies it with the tools of aggression, occupation, and usurpation of Arab rights.

Commitment to the pan-Arab cause must of necessity mean adherence to unanimous Arab summit resolutions that are connected with Arab solidarity, the Palestinian cause, and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories. This commitment negates and prevents partial and separate solutions and forbids any Arab side from unilaterally dealing with the pan-Arab cause.

Syria has never compromised in its defense of the pan-Arab cause and the commitment to this cause. It has never tolerated any behavior or move to dismember Arab ranks, divide the Arab stance, or weaken the Arab front against the Zionist enemy. In

this respect, Syria does not and will never compromise. The closer the Arab countries get to the pan-Arab commitment to the cause and the unanimous Arab summit resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause and Arab solidarity, the closer they get to Syria and the more they agree with it. If these countries abandon this commitment, they will remain far from Syria's position. Syria will remain such a yardstick as long as it adheres to pan-Arab commitment. Under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, Syria has always adhered to pan-Arab commitment, establishing its ties with others on the basis of this commitment and on its sincerity in this regard. In its wars, disputes, or friendships, Syria has acted upon this commitment. Its line has always been straight, its policy principled and uncompromising. By meeting someone today or by coming to terms with somebody in the future, Syria bases this meeting or that agreement on its principled position and policy.

For these principles and for the aims that emanate from them, Syria makes friends or enemies, fights or compromises, makes alliances or adversaries, meets with others or abandons them. He who works for the principles for which Syria is working will not find an obstacle between him and Syria.

Damascus on Solidarity

*JN191445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, perhaps we do not exaggerate if we say that Arab solidarity with its militant content is one of the most important weapons possessed by the Arab nation in confronting its imperialist and Zionist enemies, as well as the tools linked to them in the Arab arena. Hence, the imperialist rancor against any action toward realizing a minimum level of solidarity, in regard to the militant objectives of our nation, especially as it has become obvious that the Arab nation has realized great achievement in realizing its development, liberating its land, and regaining its rights whenever it unified stands.

Perhaps the glorious October liberation war constitutes one of the most conspicuous features of our contemporary militant history as a result of the meeting between Egypt and Syria. Therefore, the core of the imperialist-Zionist strategy has always centered on fragmenting Arabs and on preventing them from carrying out any action leading to rallying around unified objectives constituting a real starting point for their unity, which will virtually lead to crystallizing a clear and aimed at liberating the land and building the Arabs' great state.

Hence, when Syria presented the slogan of Arab solidarity and was concerned about promoting it, Syria was keen on stressing its principles and objectives so as to make these principles and objectives serve just Arab causes by finding an atmosphere that pursues the march of liberation and regaining rights.

It goes without saying that Syria, which is concerned about Arab solidarity, wants this solidarity to be a real one consolidating the Arab front in order for Arab efforts to focus on the Arabs' central cause, the Palestine question, which constitutes the foundation

of the Arab-Israeli conflict, so that narrow peripheral and regional conflicts will give way to the major conflict with imperialism, Zionism, and their tools in the region. Syria has the right to be proud that it, because of its firm and courageous leadership represented by struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad and because of our masses' sacrifices, succeeded in safeguarding the militant objectives of our nation and in finding every possible support for them. That is why it has become apparent that separate deals, which emerged from Camp David, do not lead to achieving peace. On the contrary, these deals lead to exploding and exacerbating the situation in the region anew, and this is what actually happened.

Although Syria extended every possible aid to the valiant national resistance in Lebanon, as well as in the rest of the occupied Arab territories — given that resistance is the ideal framework for liberating land — and exerted real efforts to achieve strategic balance with the enemy — taking into consideration that achieving strategic balance is a step toward achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region — Syria did not refrain from showing its readiness to participate in any international efforts within the framework and auspices of the United Nations — efforts to liberate the land and regain rights, given that liberating the land and regaining rights are the pillars of achieving peace.

Syria will pour its efforts into any Arab action serving our nation's militant struggle. It will bless and support any such action with all its power, especially if this action works to abrogate the Amman agreement, which only serves the enemy's schemes. Syria, which prevented the Camp David course from being fully implemented and aborted the May accord, is still eager to continue its march to achieve an Arab solidarity which achieves the militant objectives of our nation — objectives which were crystallized in the resolutions of Arab summits headed by the Baghdad summit and the Fes resolutions. Indeed, Syria considers the return to those resolutions the natural prelude to achieving Arab solidarity and, consequently, to aborting the enemy's schemes.

TISHRIN Comments

*JN200910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria: The Pan-Arab Stance," *TISHRIN* says: Syria's main concern has always been to defend Arab land and defeat the Zionist scheme, the scheme of expansion, domination, and usurpation. In this pan-Arab task, Syria acts from its unchanging, principled concern over the future and fate of the nation. By placing all its resources in the service of our Lebanese people, Syria demonstrated its faith in the same Arab fate and the Arab solidarity of struggle. What applies to Lebanon also applies to Palestine. Syria does not compromise or haggle over pan-Arab issues, particularly the first Arab issue, the Palestinian cause.

From this pan-Arab perspective, Syria condemned the Amman agreement, considering it a deviation from the Palestinian revolution's principles and Arab summit resolutions and an attempt

to liquidate the first Arab cause. Syria could not but confront the Amman agreement and expose its capitulationist substance because Syria has sacrificed much blood in support of our Palestinian Arab people. How can Syria fail to confront the agreement, which is an extension of the Camp David plot that separated Egypt from the Arab family and placed it in the trench that is hostile to the Arab nation, particularly the Egyptian people?

TISHRIN noted the importance of an Arab solidarity based on the firm background of the October war and said: Syria adheres

to the Arab solidarity of struggle. It believes that solidarity is the nation's road to victory and to regaining rights and territories. However, solidarity has its basic requirements: faith in the cause, adherence to it, and besieging those who plot against it and who call for capitulationist solutions. These requirements also include Arab commitment to summit resolutions, particularly the Baghdad and Fes summit resolutions; pooling resources in the battle of confrontation; foiling enemy plans; and helping Egypt rid itself of the Camp David chains and return to the one Arab family.

Government Protests to UK Over Arms Deals*TA191948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel has protested to the British Government about the arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The situation imposes yet another burden on Israel's security, the prime minister said.

Peres Assures Basyuni Tabah Efforts To Continue*TA191624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conferred with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, and promised him that efforts to settle the Tabah dispute would continue. Minister Weizman and the director general of the Prime Minister's Office were also present at the meeting.

Peres Sees No Point in Do-Nothing Government*TA191320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] The prime minister has said that he is doing everything in his power to allow the national unity government to continue to function, but added that there is no point sitting in the government and not doing anything. The government's objectives in the political sphere are no less important than those it set itself in the economic and defense spheres, he said, and thus the Tabah question should not be considered a partisan or personal matter.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the prime minister made these remarks at the conclusion of a visit to the general staff headquarters. On the new arms purchases by Jordan and Saudi Arabia, he said they serve to increase the burden being shouldered by the State of Israel. He noted that Israel has already protested to Britain over its arms deals with the Arabs.

Cites Political 'Paralysis'*TA191601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] In a speech to the Labor Party Bureau this evening, the prime minister sharply attacked the Likud leaders. The Likud is imposing a veto on every attempt to achieve progress in the political process, the prime minister said, adding: The Alignment will exhaust every possibility to maintain the government and the rotation agreement, but it will not, under any circumstances, accept the government's paralysis in the political field. Our correspondent on party affairs Yotam Yaqir has a report for us from the Labor Party Bureau meeting. First, here are the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] I want to examine this matter absolutely thoroughly. We will exhaust every possibility to maintain the government and the rotation, but we will under no circumstances whatsoever accept the government's paralysis for the sake of what they call maintaining the rotation. On the matter of peace,

the agreement between us and the Likud says this government will turn over a new leaf in the Middle East, in the direction of peace. How can a new leaf be turned over when every time you touch the leaf, somebody raps you over the knuckles? [end recording]

[Yaqir] The prime minister's conclusion is to try to maintain the national unity government for the time being. He sees it as a supreme duty to keep the rotation agreement; however, he said this is also binding on the Likud. Here Shim'on Peres did not spare the Likud leaders the rough side of his tongue:

[Begin Peres recording] In my opinion, there are Likud members who want to break the rotation agreement now. It is true that they agree to my sitting in the prime minister's chair for some time to come, but I am paralyzed and cannot move in any direction. In other words, they actually want to stop the rotation scheduled for next year. It is inconceivable that the Israeli Government or the Israeli prime minister should appear, both abroad and at home, to lack the power to act or make decisions or to be without a head. I think this is harming the country. I think this is harming the government and damaging its ability to act. A prime minister does not just have a title; he has a job, and he must seek a breakthrough, and I would like to recall that the Likud's prime ministers, at least one of them, also took the initiative and brought about a breakthrough on the matter of peace. It is inconceivable after a year to say, in fact, to the entire world, as well as to all of Israel, that from now on there will be no more decisions in the political field. Therefore, if anybody is breaking this agreement, preventing the rotation, it is, to my great regret, the Likud members. [end recording]

[Yaqir] The prime minister said he is surprised by the Likud leaders' position — their rejection of a compromise proposal regarding Tabah. If this rejection is final, Shim'on Peres said, the way to a continuation of political activity has been blocked. What the Likud's position means, in the prime minister's view, is that they do not believe that Tabah belongs to us. Why are they afraid of arbitration, he asked? Shim'on Peres' speech to the Labor Party Bureau has aroused great curiosity; many journalists have come here, as well as many bureau members. The hall was extremely crowded. In its official decision, the Labor Party Bureau authorized Shim'on Peres to work for conciliation and arbitration on the Tabah issue.

Shamir Responds to Alignment Criticism of Likud*TA191825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] This evening Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sharply attacked the Alignment for its criticism of the Likud. He said the Alignment's attacks are serving our enemies as wonderful propaganda weapons. This evening Minister Shamir spoke to the Herut Movement executive meeting. Our correspondent Shalom Oren report:

Today people in the Herut Movement are saying that this is the first time since the national government was established that there has been a question of a genuine crisis between the Likud and the Alignment. Despite this view, Vice Prime Minister

Yitzhaq Shamir took great care not to strike a blow at the government's unity. However, he did say that all the government's achievements, if there are any at all, originate in the fact that this is a unity government, not because of one party or another. On the issue of the peace process, Yitzhaq Shamir made some pointed remarks about the Alignment members.

[Begin Shamir recording] Our Alignment partners, whose share in power apparently does not satisfy the ambitions and desires of all its members, are attacking us, the Likud, with disgraceful shouts, claiming we are blocking the peace process and preventing Israel from being at peace, may heaven forgive them, if there were peace and calm in Eretz Yisra'el during all those years when the Alignment headed Israeli government. [end recording]

[Oren] How can they close the nation's eyes and tell it that the Likud is preventing peace? Yitzhaq Shamir asked the Likud, which signed the peace agreement. Have we ever blamed the Alignment for the wars that occurred during its times in office? the vice prime minister asked. On the Tabah issue, Shamir said that as early as 1982 the Egyptians agreed to conciliation. Now, in 1985, the Egyptians are not agreeing to conciliation because a large section of the Cabinet supports the Egyptians' views.

[Begin Shamir recording] They do not accept this today because the Israeli prime minister and his party's ministers have, for some reason, accepted Egypt's position. This is the truth, and this is the reality, and let them not mislead the nation, let them not blind its eyes, and let them not say it is the Likud that is preventing an improvement of relations with Egypt. [end recording]

[Oren] In conclusion, Yitzhaq Shamir said: They are threatening us that if we do not accept the Alignment's dictates, the government will be disbanded. Whom are they threatening? Yitzhaq Shamir asked. The Herut Movement has never surrendered to threats and this is a direct threat to the nation of Israel and Israel's international status.

Shamir Meets Foreign Journalists 18 Sep

Discusses UK Arms Deal, PRC Ties

TA191117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The sale of British weapons to Arab countries that are officially in a state of war against Israel is a disservice to the Middle East peace efforts, which will have a detrimental effect on developments in the region. This was stated by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday in reaction to the Thatcher government's intention to sell "Tornado" aircraft and other arms systems to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

"We in the Middle East need more peace and fewer arms," Shamir said, expressing opposition to London's planned contribution to the Middle East arms race. In a meeting with the union of foreign correspondents in Israel at the Jerusalem Hilton, Shamir added that Israel is not interested in any new mediation initiative by the British prime minister, as per her proposal in

Cairo, since the solution to the problems of this area will come through direct negotiations rather than through the services of go-betweens. He added that Israel has already protested the planned British arms deal.

Shamir also rejected the Swiss foreign minister's offer to host a Middle East peace conference. "The question is not the venue of the conference, in Switzerland or elsewhere; it is just that we believe that a conference would not promote peace, but would serve as a stage for the most extreme anti-Israeli propaganda. The best thing is to conduct direct negotiations," Shamir said.

The foreign minister added that Israel is not contemplating any change in the nature of its ties with South Africa. He claimed that Israel wants to have "normal ties" with all the countries of the world "irrespective of their regimes or their political views."

Shamir added that Israel's relations with South Africa are "limited for objective reasons," and that Jerusalem and Pretoria do not have all that much in common. The vice prime minister reiterated Israel's objection to apartheid, and said that the South African Government is well aware of Israel's position.

Shamir expressed the hope that in the future Israel's newly reopened consulate-general in Hong Kong would be able to establish relations with "countries with which we do not currently have normal relations" — an obvious hint to the PRC. He claimed that the background for the reopening of the Hong Kong consulate-general a few months ago was Israel's great interest in fostering economic relations with the Far East. "I did not meet any Chinese representatives during my visit to Tokyo, and I cannot bring you any new information on relations with the PRC," Shamir said in reply to a question.

As for Israeli-Soviet ties, he said that efforts to resumption with that country are continuing, and he hopes to deal with this issue also during his visit to New York next week. He claimed that a double interest is involved: relations with the superpower, as well as the desire to work toward solving the issue of the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Denies Supplying Arms to Iran

TA191126 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Sep 85

[ITIM report]

[Text] In line with its longstanding policy of not becoming involved in any dispute between two countries, Israel is not supplying any arms to Iran. This statement was made by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in reply to questions by foreign correspondents in Israel, who hosted him yesterday at the Jerusalem Hilton.

Mr Shamir answered a question on the U.S. aircraft that stopped over at Ben-Gurion Airport during the Jewish New Year. Mr Shamir said that the Foreign Ministry received no word about the U.S. aircraft that landed there. "The fact that the Foreign Ministry knew nothing about this aircraft means that this matter is of no importance to the Foreign Ministry," the minister said. The U.S. cargo aircraft that made the unexpected landing at

Ben-Gurion Airport on the eve of the holiday took off yesterday at 0700 after being repaired and overhauled at the Israel Aircraft Industries Bedek Division installations. No one at Ben-Gurion knew its destination.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1400 GMT on 18 September, in a report on Shamir's meeting with foreign correspondents, adds that Shamir "denied receiving a letter from the U.S. secretary of state on the Tabah issue."]

Weizman Says Shamir Agreed to Tabah Proposal

*TA191922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Interview with Minister 'Ezer Weizman by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Minister, if I were to try to represent the Likud position on the Tabah affair, the affair of arbitration or conciliation — you have, in fact, lent your hand to a deception. In fact, the proposal you formulated over the past few weeks with the Egyptian president is not a compromise, it is arbitration, and you simply tried to indirectly give Yitzhaq Shamir the run-around, but he caught you in the act.

[Weizman] First, I do not think you can represent the Likud's views. If you believe all this, that there are such thoughts in the Likud, then let someone from the Likud come along and say so outspokenly, as you put it. I do not accept it. I think the term run-around is grave. Some of the Likud members may have used such a term; it would not surprise me. The proposal placed on the table of the Inner Cabinet, by agreement with the prime minister, was made in accordance with the spirit of what was agreed on with Yitzhaq Shamir over the past few weeks. It was a package deal, an attempt at conciliation without mentioning time. Here we have shortened the time, that is true, and there was a clear view that we would go to arbitration if the matter of conciliation did not work out.

[Schiffer] What is your reaction to the claim that, in fact, a section of the Cabinet — and you are the one most identified with this section — has supported the Egyptian position from the beginning of the affair and that you are representing the Egyptian position? Yitzhaq Shamir says this is our tragedy, that a section of the Cabinet is expressing the Egyptian position and the argument is a domestic, Israeli, one, and not a matter of Israel against Egypt.

[Weizman] I am against anyone who comes along and says he represents the Israeli position. I think the position you claim I represent, and I accept this, is a healthy, strong, genuine, correct Israeli position that carries on the Camp David processes and furthers the peace processes signed by the Likud in 1979. I think the other approach, the so-called Israeli approach, is one that springs from fear, terror, uncertainty, and unwillingness to continue with the peace process in the Middle East. Therefore the approach I represent, which is represented by my colleagues, as it has been expressed by the defense minister in particular, but the minister of education and the prime minister, is a healthy and correct Israeli position. It says that something that is disputed

should be taken to arbitration for a solution and we will carry on further along the path, because the problem is not Tabah, the problem is not the border; these are marking stones on the road to a revival of the peace process that we began so seriously, with so much difficulty, so historically, in such an Israeli way, so thoroughly in 1977 and wonderfully concluded in 1979.

[Schiffer] But tell me, what was the logic in all of this, when it is clear that this government is founded on a draw, a 50-50 split in which there is no chance of your changing their positions or their changing your positions?

[Weizman] First, the words no chance — there is no chance that I can accept them. It is a fact that some of the Likud members voted in favor of the withdrawal from Lebanon: Minister David Levi, for instance. Second, the agreements also say that the peace process must continue. We recognized and took into account the possibility that we would reach a draw, but we also took into account, and we are taking into account the coalition agreement that maintains in spirit and letter that there will be no freeze on the process. Here, in my view, and I say this most clearly and without any room for doubts, there is one camp that wants to freeze the process and there is another camp that wants to further the process.

19 Sep Morning Press on Likud's Tabah Position

*TA190823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that Israel would be well advised to remember why it accepted the peace agreement with Egypt and gave up the entire Sinai Peninsula. Egypt signed the accord because President Anwar al-Sadat reached the conclusion that he must accept Israel's existence, while Israel recognized the vital need to rid itself of the nightmare of war on at least one front. Consequently peace with Egypt is an important asset in terms of our national security. If we are to preserve this asset, our interest in preventing its deterioration must instruct us to agree to hand the Tabah dispute over to mutually acceptable arbitration, should the conciliation attempt fail. This should not be considered an intolerable sacrifice.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that it is hard to believe that today's Likud is the same party whose leaders signed the Camp David agreement. Now they are desperately seeking some loophole in the agreement, some concealed Egyptian stratagem that would permit the entire process to be put back into the deep freeze. The newspaper claims that their partisan interest is obvious: An agreement on Tabah and the warming of relations with Egypt would be chalked up as a Shim'on Peres and Alignment achievement, and would further contribute to an increase in their electoral power and the Likud's decline. This is why the Likud believes it is essential to sabotage this move. Sabotage has become second — or perhaps even first — nature to the Likud. However, it seems that even Mr Peres' patience has finally reached its limit, and if the Likud succeeds in again bringing about the rejection of President Mubarak's fair proposal, the

prime minister will have to regard this as a deliberate disbandment of the national unity government, and act accordingly.

19 Sep Midday Press Differs

TA190927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the Likud do not like the formula that first calls for a short conciliation process on Tabah, followed by an automatic passage to arbitration as the next stage. There is absolutely no difference in substance between the two, but tactically this would be a path that would satisfy both President Mubarak and Minister Shamir. Those who accepted the Camp David accords and truly want to reach an understanding with the Egyptians should not hang on to the hair-splitting nuances in drawing a distinction between conciliation and arbitration. Those who are not interested in promoting ties with Egypt, on the other hand, would latch on to even the most petty thing.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT takes the opposite view and says that Minister Shamir undoubtedly served his country well by blocking the possibility that the prime minister and his aides will capitulate to the Egyptian president. If to date it has been a tradition in Israel to snap to attention before every Arab leader, Minister Shamir should be commended for trying to put an end to this evil tradition.

Inner Cabinet Accepts VOA Transmitter Request

TA200546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet has decided to respond favorably to the U.S. request to set up VOA transmitters in Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the transmitters will be erected in the 'Arava, and that the equipment will arrive from the United States soon. The installation of the equipment will cost \$100 million; and while Israel wants to set it up itself, the United States is demanding that the work be done by its personnel. In contacts with the United States, it was decided that Israel will not be involved in the content of the broadcasts, but only in the technical transmission of the broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 0500 GMT on 20 September in a similar report states: "The United States agreed the relay stations will not be used for broadcasts to the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, nor for programs in Yiddish."]

It was decided that no Yiddish broadcasts will be aired from the 'Arava installations. In every meeting with Israeli representatives, Soviet representatives emphasized the extreme gravity with which they regard the establishment of the VOA installations in Israel.

Bulk of Syrian Army Between Golan, Damascus

TA190919 Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English
19 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Excerpts] Most of the Syrian Army, comprising six armoured divisions with over 2,000 tanks, is deployed between Israel's Golan front and Damascus, it has been learned from defence sources.

Following the Israel Defence Forces withdrawal from Lebanon in June, the Syrians significantly reduced their own forces there. They pulled back some three divisions deployed in Lebanon since the Israel invasion in 1982 to permanent bases between the Golan and Damascus and north of the Syrian capital. Other Syrian units, comprising a few hundred tanks, are still stationed in Lebanon and on the border between the two countries. The rest of the Syrian army is dispersed elsewhere in Syria.

Defence sources note that with shorter lines of communications and more units available, the new deployment of the armed forces of Syria, Israel's major military foe, gives Damascus greater freedom to maneuver. The Syrians have also greatly strengthened their fortifications on the Golan, building a dense line of fortified positions, minefields and anti-tank obstacles.

Mexico Plans To Increase Purchases Tenfold

TA191731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] By the end of the year, Mexico will increase its purchases in Israel tenfold, compared to last year. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that this fact emerged following a talk between the deputy foreign minister and the Mexican ambassador to Israel.

Australian Caught Smuggling Terrorists Released

TA191728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem have said that Israel has released an Australian citizen, Geoffrey White, who was caught on his boat out at sea while trying to smuggle a terrorist squad into Lebanon. The U.S. citizen who was with him and is one of the owners of the boat was not released. Israel is also holding a British and a Greek citizen whose boat was captured while trying to smuggle terrorists into southern Lebanon. Israel Navy missile boats captured the two boats, and since then their owners have remained in detention. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal notes that White's release was made possible when it became apparent that he had no direct connection with the terrorists.

Foreign Ministry sources told our correspondent that the Foreign Ministry's part in the incident ended in announcements to the respective representatives, and that the handling of the detainees is done by the IDF. In contrast, IDF sources said that the Foreign Ministry is responsible for dealing with the matter.

ASL Soldiers Kill Terrorist in Hasbaya Region*TA190625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Army of southern Lebanon soldiers last night pursued and captured in the Hasbaya region two terrorists who had infiltrated from Al-Biq'a and tried to carry out attacks in the security strip. One of them was shot and killed and the other wounded. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the terrorists — a Sunni and a Shi'ite — possessed explosives. A photograph of another terrorist who committed suicide when an explosives-laden donkey blew up approximately 1 month ago was also found in the terrorists' belongings.

Shi'ite Underground Uncovered; 26 Detained*TA191301 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Sep 85 pp 1, 11*

[Report by Yosef Walter and Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpt] An underground of extremist Shi'ites belonging to the extremist Shi'ite organization, Hizballah, and which contrived to carry out attacks against IDF, army of southern Lebanon [ASL], and Israeli targets, has recently been uncovered in the town of Bint Jubayl in the security strip.

ASL soldiers participated in the operation to uncover the squad. Twenty-six people were detained, and 150 kg of explosives, various types of weapons, ammunition, bombs, and more were seized. It transpired that this squad was organized at the initiative of the extremist pro-Iranian Hizballah organization, centered in Ba'labakk in the Al-Biq'a region of Lebanon. As a branch of that extremist organization, the squad aimed to attack IDF targets in southern Lebanon, and especially ASL soldiers, in order to destroy the security strip. Among other things, they planned to hit Israeli targets inside Israel in order to drag the IDF into a retaliatory operation against Shi'ite targets in the south, which would then spur Amal to change its policy and take action against the IDF and Israel.

The town of Bint Jubayl is a few km from the Israeli border. Most of its inhabitants are Shi'ite, and some of them serve in the ASL.

West Bank Settlers Abandon Demonstrations*TA200840 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
20 Sep 85 p 2*

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] West Bank settler leaders decided yesterday against holding further demonstrations, because security had been tightened in the area.

Last week settlers announced a "recess" in demonstrations calling for better security to last until after Rosh Hashanah. In subsequent meetings, including a session at Pesagot yesterday, they decided to continue maintaining a low profile for the time being.

Benni Katsover of Elon More told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday that the decision was prompted by increased patrols by the Israel Defence Forces and other security forces, and an increase in the number of detentions of West Bank Arabs.

Authorities had detained a 12-year-old boy shortly before for allegedly desecrating two children's graves near Qarne Shomron. Settlers said the detention, about one week after the vandalism was committed, showed the authorities were working quickly.

Katsover said settlers wanted to see more political action against the PLO and its supporters, including newspapers.

U.S. Goals in Region Based on Economic Interests*TA200723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
20 Sep 85 p 18*

[Commentary by Hirsh Goodman: "Diplomatic Double-Talk"]

[Text] It is genuinely difficult to understand Richard Murphy's staunch defence of Jordan's King Husayn on Capitol Hill this week. The king had moved courageously and consequently faces overt threats to his regime and associates, the U.S. assistant secretary of state told a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

Even to Murphy's attuned diplomatic ear, the phrase must have sounded hollow indeed. For the truth of the matter is that the king has done anything but move courageously; indeed, he has ensured that this latest American-inspired peace initiative is doomed to oblivion, as were its predecessors.

When Murphy visited this region in August, King Husayn's position was that movement towards peace must be staggered. As learned from high-level sources, Husayn envisaged four stages: First, Murphy would meet four to six of the Palestinians on the list of seven submitted jointly by the PLO and Husayn; second, the PLO would then recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; third, this would then lead to an American-PLO dialogue aimed at "legitimizing" the PLO, and fourth, in the final stage, there would be an international peace conference that would also include *all* the Arab states, the PLO and the Soviets.

Murphy's counter-proposal was simple: He was prepared to meet with up to four members of the Palestinian list on condition that this was a prelude to a meeting between Israel, Jordan, the U.S., the Palestinians and possibly Egypt to discuss tangible moves towards peace.

Husayn turned him down flatly and unequivocally. The king refused to budge on any of the four conditions he had stipulated — not even the demand for an international peace conference that the king knows is anathema to both Israel and the U.S., who have made it clear that a peace process that would include the Soviets and Syrians can only fail.

When Prime Minister Shim'on Peres visited the U.S. in late 1984, he used two powerful arguments against an international conference — arguments that were adopted and supported by the

administration at the time. "If the Syrians sit at the table," Peres told Secretary of State George Shultz at a meeting at the State Department, "all the Arabs will dance according to the Syrian tune. If the Soviets are at the table," Peres continued, "the U.S. will be forced by circumstance to adopt a totally pro-Israel position, thus negating America's role as 'honest broker.'"

Murphy knows as well as the king that the last of the king's four inviolate conditions was introduced in order to preclude peace, not facilitate it.

Murphy left Amman further from achieving movement towards peace than before he embarked on his mission. For all intents and purposes the American peace initiative in its current form is dead; and Husayn, by the artful employment of double-talk diplomacy, has buried it.

The assistant secretary's interpretation of Husayn's recent actions as "courageous" steps toward Israel is perhaps better understood if one recognizes that Murphy, in addition to reporting on the pursuance of peace, is representing the administration that later this month is expected to place before Congress notification of its intention to sell Jordan sophisticated military equipment worth billions.

Given that Congress has emphatically linked the sale of any weapons to Jordan to tangible movement by Jordan toward peace, Murphy could hardly have been expected to report to Congress, when the administration hopes to "sell" it an arms package, that the king is as obdurate as ever. Once again, it seems, American diplomatic goals in the Middle East have been made subservient to economic ones; again long-term interests have lost out to short-term considerations based on the warped logic that pumping more TNT into the Middle East will bring about peace and stability.

The Reagan Administration is determined to go through with its arms package, that much has been made clear by administration officials who rationalize the inconsistency in policy goals with the now glib explanation that Husayn, with all his faults, remains pro-Western and moderate. "And anyway," these officials continue, "if we don't sell him arms, the Europeans will" — an argument that gained considerable credibility this week when Britain announced over \$4 billion in sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The British decision, however, is not enough to get Murphy off the hook. Unlike the U.S., England has no pretension about spearheading a peace effort in the Middle East. Britain has no goal, no responsibility other than to provide employment for its troubled factories and foreign exchange to bolster its limp economy.

King Husayn neither requested nor received from England the high-grade sophisticated fighters requested from the Americans that would cut flying times from Amman to Jerusalem from four minutes to under three; and that are capable of delivering tons of ordnance on high density population targets with greater penetrability and survivability than ever before.

And even if the British would supply Tornados (that the king would have had to pay for — albeit under generous terms of credit), these would in no way be comparable to the F-16s the Americans are intending to supply, to be paid for, in the main part, by American aid. Israel would obviously prefer that there be no upgrading of the Jordanian Air Force, but if planes are to be supplied, better they be Tornados with the technology of the '70s than F-16s or F-20s, with the technology of the '90s.

In essence, if the Reagan Administration goes ahead with its intention to supply Husayn with weapons as a prize for obduracy, no matter what the rationale, even the most determined Israeli dove will have a hard time countering the scepticism and cynicism that such a decision must generate.

How can any responsible Israeli leader speak of territorial compromise — the giving up of vital strategic depth on the West Bank — when a Jordan that has submitted its foreign policy to PLO sanction receives weapons that would necessitate better early warning capabilities for Israel? Under these circumstances no Israeli prime minister could counsel compromise and survive politically. If anything, a U.S. Administration decision to go ahead with a sophisticated weapons package to Jordan would add to the arguments of the right-wing of the national unity government (both in the Likud and Labour) who propound the non-negotiability of Eretz Yisra'el, and who adamantly oppose any movement on the peace front beyond the narrow interpretation of the Camp David accords.

Husayn, by standing by the four conditions laid down by the PLO, has done more than disappoint Murphy and play into the hands of the Israeli right. He has effectively eroded the support he enjoyed on the West Bank.

"If there is no difference between Husayn's position and that of the PLO, why should a Palestinian on the West Bank support a Beduin, when he can identify with his own leaders," a senior Israeli defence official asked rhetorically last week. The same official said that those charged with monitoring the situation on the West Bank were "amazed" at how quickly Husayn's power base, which gained considerably after Yasir 'Arafat's expulsion from Tripoli, has dissipated.

On Wednesday night this week, at a banquet in Amman in honour of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Jordanian monarch used current events in the West Bank and Gaza to illustrate his point. Husayn again embarked on his well-worn litany of how time is running out; how fanaticism and radicalism are replacing reason; and how the suffering of his conquered brethren must be ended.

Indeed it must. But radicalizing West Bank moderates, strengthening Israeli hard-liners and ensuring the perennial stalemate of American peace initiatives is not the way to go about it. Neither is the unbridled supply of weapons to Jordan by the Americans. In the final analysis, the U.S. must recognize that weapons supplied independent of movement toward peace are essentially the means of war.

Ide Oumarou Assumes OAU Secretary General Post
AB191840 Dakar PANA in English 1155 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Sept (PANA) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) secretary general, Mr. Ide Oumarou, yesterday officially assumed his duties at a ceremony at OAU headquarters. He took over from Dr. Peter Onu, outgoing interim secretary general at a ceremony presided over by Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Onu, assisted by the four assistant secretaries general, handed over power in the form of departmental reports. The new secretary general, assisted by the five assistant secretaries general, including Dr. Onu, took over and both parties signed the handing over note.

Heads of African diplomatic missions as well as senior OAU officials were present at the ceremony.

Mr. Oumarou said that the presence of the representative of the host country at the ceremony was an act of faith of Socialist Ethiopia, the Workers Party and the government and in particular Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam, had in the OAU. [Sentence as received]

He said that Africa is increasingly aware of its problems among which apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa have become the biggest challenge. He stressed the need to continue the struggle in this field more than ever before. "Things are developing in our favour and history calls on us to undertake sustained and collective action," he said.

He noted the encouraging world public opinion for the cause of justice and human dignity and said that through Africa's determination the isolation of South Africa will be increased. He appealed to the international [community] to intensify its pressure on the Pretoria regime so that sanctions will become a reality. It is the only language that the regime understands, he said.

Mr. Oumarou said that the main problems of Africa are economic ones. He emphasised the need to overcome Africa's inability to ensure food self-sufficiency, rehabilitate agriculture and build necessary infrastructure, irrigating arid areas and opening up landlocked areas.

He also noted the difficulties in education, health and housing which need to be overcome to build the continent. He said that Africa could not overlook the international situation and the problem of indebtedness.

Referring to the General Secretariat of the OAU, Mr. Oumarou said that it is in Addis Ababa that the prestige, maturity and credibility of Africa is to start. He said that OAU officials are not ordinary civil servants in ordinary international organisations but responsible representatives at every level who would mobilise for the aspirations of the continent. "We should respect the charter of the OAU which constitutes the foundation of our organisation. We shall succeed if we behave as Africans, as nationalists concerned with the future of Africa," he said. He renewed his pledge to be a faithful son of Africa in accomplishing his functions.

The new secretary general said that Dr. Onu has been worthy of the African Continent. Noting that Dr. Onu held the post for two years during a difficult period, he said that despite the turbulence and difficulties Dr. Onu accomplished the task creditably.

Speaking earlier, Dr. Onu praised his colleagues and the OAU staff association for their cooperation during the past two years in the discharge of his responsibility. He said that they worked like a team. Without the cooperation of the host government nothing can succeed in the Secretariat he said. We received maximum cooperation from the host government, he added.

Before closing the ceremony, Minister Goshu Wolde paid glowing tributes to Dr. Onu and promised the new secretary general that as host country Ethiopia will furnish him with all assistance that he requires. He thanked Dr. Onu for the important work he did during his tenure of office. "It was a very difficult time that he headed the Secretariat. The two-and-a-half-years he has been our secretary general had seen ups and downs and almost saw the breakup of our continental organisation. Because of his ability, patience and perseverance he has been able to maintain a very strong team and he was able to see to it that the work of the Secretariat went on uninterrupted." He said Dr. Onu had displayed exemplary services to Africa during this difficult time. Noting that he had been aided by an able staff, Mr Wolde said that but for Dr. Onu's "wisdom, perseverance, and hard work, the work of the continental organisation would have suffered a great deal. Because of his strength of character and his hard work the organisation has continued to survive and to accomplish all the tasks assigned by the assembly of heads of state and government."

Mr. Wolde also lauded Dr. Onu's efforts to mobilise international support for the independence of Namibia and for the elimination of apartheid. He added that Dr. Onu had been instrumental in the preparation of the economic plan for Africa contained in the Addis Ababa Declaration adopted by the 21st OAU summit.

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Visits West Germany

For DPA reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim to the FRG and his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the FRG section of the 20 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Interviewed on Far East Tour, Gulf Conflict
PM191415 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
 21 Sep 85 pp 20,21

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali al-Turayki by unidentified *AL-TADAMUN* correspondent in Tripoli on 23 August]

[Text] *AL-TADAMUN*: Recently you visited China, Japan, and Korea and you followed this with a visit to Damascus. What is the general purpose of this tour?

Al-Turayki: My visit to Japan was the first by a Libyan official to that country. It was in response to an invitation from the Japanese Government. During our meeting with the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister we agreed on developing cooperation between the two countries in the economic and technological fields. We are now awaiting the arrival of a high-level Japanese delegation to return our visit.

AL-TADAMUN: This is the first time a meeting has been held at this high level between you and Japanese officials. The question is: Why was no such meeting held before? Is it because you did not previously attach such importance to Japan?

Al-Turayki: I believe that Japan has begun playing a bigger role in political issues. The Nakasone government in particular has begun to become interested in this matter. It has sent several delegations to our country and is particularly interested in the Gulf war, which was among the issues we discussed in Tokyo. We invited Nakasone to visit Libya and he promised to accept the invitation. A date for the visit will be fixed shortly.

With regard to my visit to China, it took place at the invitation of the Chinese Government and in response to the Chinese president's visit to Libya in 1982, which resulted in the signing of cooperation agreements between the two countries. We discussed with China the question of North-South dialogue and of supporting the peoples of Third World countries. The Chinese told us that China's openness to the Western world does not mean abandonment of its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist principles or its objective of building socialism with a Chinese character. The Chinese have also shown interest in the question of Arab unity and the liberation of Arab territories.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you expect to follow your visit to China by a visit to the Soviet Union, particularly in view of the emergence of a new leadership?

Al-Turayki: Brother Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi is invited to visit the Soviet Union, and I believe that he will personally respond to the invitation shortly.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your comment on this expected visit, particularly since the Soviet leadership is still new and many hopes are pinned on it?

Al-Turayki: As a great power the Soviet Union has an important role in world politics, especially in the Middle East. I believe that its role as a major socialist power is of importance to us Third World peoples. Imagine what the world situation would have been had the matter been left to U.S. arrogance.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you not think that the reason for the U.S. arrogance is too close links with the Soviet Union?

Al-Turayki: On the contrary. I am talking about Libya. We find that relations between Libya and the Soviet Union are based on the principle of internal independence and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. U.S. arrogance is not due to Libya's being a lackey of the Soviet Union. That assumption is wrong because Libya's policy is decided in Tripoli and not in Moscow. Libya is a nonaligned state, but this does not please the Americans because they want the other parties to be their agents and not friends. In my view, had it not been for the solidarity of the socialist countries and the Third World peoples, U.S. intervention would have been more dangerous.

AL-TADAMUN: There has been much talk about the imminent resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. What would Libya do, should this happen?

Al-Turayki: I do not imagine that the Soviet Union will restore its relations with Israel. I believe that the Soviet Union supports the Arab cause, and it is in its interest too to maintain strong ties with the Arabs because Israel is not a danger to the Arabs alone. Rather, as a U.S. base, it is a danger to the socialist camp as well.

AL-TADAMUN: Was your visit to Damascus connected with the results of your other visits you carried out?

Al-Turayki: My visit to Damascus was arranged previously. It will include a joint Libyan-Syrian-Iranian meeting (this interview having taken place before the meeting). It is the second meeting of this kind; the first was held in Tehran. At the meeting we will coordinate on international matters and the Nonaligned Movement.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you intend to do something with Iran with regard to the Gulf War?

Al-Turayki: I have personally visited Baghdad and had talks with Iraqi officials on ways to halt the war — the first step to which, we believe, is to halt the bombing of cities and economic installations and tone down media campaigns. But the Iraqi brothers' attitude to Libya gave us no chance to play any real role.

AL-TADAMUN: Does this mean that the mission which you previously carried out with regard to the Gulf war produced no results?

Al-Turayki: Our visit to Iraq was within the framework of our tour of the Arab countries. As I have already said, the situation between us and Iraq prevented the achievement of any progress toward ending the war. We were later surprised by Iraq's severing its relations with Libya. Under these circumstances, how can we be asked to play any role?

AL-TADAMUN: This was in response to the strategic alliance between Iran and Libya?

Al-Turayki: The alliance between the two countries does not necessarily mean an alliance against another country. We are with the Iranian revolution because we are against the U.S. attempts to stifle that revolution, but this does not mean that we are a party to the Gulf war.

AL-TADAMUN: Can you imagine a way out of this situation, particularly in the light of your talks with the Japanese and with Third World countries?

Al-Turayki: The Iranians have set conditions for ending the war while Iraq demands the immediate and unconditional halting of the war. Halting the war has become a difficult matter because of the involvement of many parties and the emergence of many factors. For our part we have made great efforts to halt this war because Iraq and Iran are two Muslim and neighboring states. We have tried to reduce hostility between the two neighboring countries, which could have developed into hostility between the Arab nation and the Persian nation had the Arab countries been drawn into this war. I would say that, given the present facts, halting the war has become a difficult task because there are parties that are feeding this war with arms sales. In our view the bombing of cities, economic targets, and ships should stop, the treatment of POW's should be improved, and the use of chemical weapons should be halted — all of which are preliminary steps toward easing the acuteness of the war.

AL-TADAMUN: So can we expect practical steps to be taken shortly in order to halt the war, albeit if within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement?

Al-Turayki: Unfortunately no such steps are being taken, not even within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

AL-TADAMUN: With regard to the situation between Tunisia and Libya, it would appear to the observer that something was planned. What is, in your opinion, the cause that has led to the present situation?

Al-Turayki: We too are astonished by the present situation. We had plans to reduce manpower — which, I believe, it is the right of every country to do. Our decision affects foreign and Arab workers. It is not against Tunisia or any other country. It also affects Syria, for example, which is in a state of federation with the Jamahiriyah. We notified the Tunisian Government of this decision last December and previously in April last year. I was personally on a visit to Tunisia and informed the Tunisian brothers that we intended to reduce the number of guest workers, including Tunisian workers. Following all these preliminary steps the Tunisian media reaction came as a surprise to us. Tunisia escalated the situation by expelling our Arab League staff. This

is an unjustified attitude because we are exercising our right. Tunisia itself exercised this right previously. In 1956, 1957, and 1958, following Tunisia's independence, thousands of Libyans left Tunisia after the Tunisian Government gave them the choice of either taking Tunisian nationality or leaving the country. Some of those took Tunisian nationality, while some others returned to Libya. We avoided creating a similar situation then. With regard to the present decision, Libyan nationality is open to any Arab citizen who wishes to obtain it. We do not force anybody to take it. But the escalation of the situation in this manner is indeed surprising. It is part of a plan Tunisia is aiming to implement. This was reflected in the treatment of Libyan Arab League representatives.

AL-TADAMUN: Do not those representatives enjoy diplomatic immunity?

Al-Turayki: They do enjoy immunity, but Tunisia accused them of engaging in sabotage activities. We wonder why an accusation should be made only now.

This action is contrary to all international custom. When Egypt hosted the Arab League it did not expel any of its staff.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you not think that it is the general's secretary duty to take a stand on the matter in this case?

Al-Turayki: Unfortunately he did not take any stand on this matter. He is a Tunisian, and it appears that the Arab League has become Tunisian.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you believe that the situation will be further escalated by Tunisia and Egypt?

Al-Turayki: Obviously this situation has been planned by some other countries, because the escalating attacks we are witnessing are absolutely not justified. So it is likely that there will be a further escalation in the situation.

MOROCCO

Reparation Agreement With Spain To Be Signed 19 Sep
LD181817 Kuwait KUNA in English 1625 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat, Sept 18 (KUNA) — KUNA learned today that talks on compensating Spanish citizens for property acquired here is approaching a "positive" conclusion. A Spanish diplomatic source told KUNA that an agreement on Moroccan reparations to Spaniards will be signed here Thursday. The diplomat estimated 153 million pesetas (approximately one million dollars) will be paid to Spaniards in damages for sequestered property.

SUDAN

'Abdallah: Assassination Plot Foiled, Bor Under Attack
JN201122 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Sep (SUNA) — The authorities have foiled a plot to assassinate a number of political leaders and spread

confusion and anarchy here while John Garang was launching his large-scale attacks on Al-Nasir, Bor, and Yirol in southern Sudan over the past few days.

Announcing this during his meeting with the National Alliance last night, Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said threats to create confusion and public disorder are still rife and that the political forces must study the situation and take a clear stand.

'Abdallah said that Garang's letter to the prime minister began to arrive by radio because the plane that was supposed to deliver it could not land. He noted that what was received of the letter does not contain anything new and that it contained all the statements that Garang has been issuing since last April. He said the text of the letter had not been received.

The defense minister asserted that the city of Bor is about to fall to Garang's forces, that these forces have split the Army units in the (Lobar) and Malwal camps around Bor and have occupied part of Bor and the airport, that part of the Sudanese Armed Forces withdrew from their positions and joined the rest of the units in the other parts of the city, and that a number of Armed Forces' men have been martyred.

He also said that four other Garang regiments left for the battle area and that the Armed Forces are facing a critical situation, the officers and men have to withdraw or be killed, and that they have chosen martyrdom. He noted that Garang's forces outnumber the Armed Forces men by four to one.

The minister said that the Garang forces entered Al-Nasir area with the letter, refused to withdraw, and began establishing fortifications. They have also occupied the airport and are trying to clamp a siege on Al-Nasir city. He said the large-scale attack on Bor, Yirol, and Al-Nasir is the greatest military operation in the history of the southern rebellion since 1955. He added that the Armed Forces' officers and men are extremely angry as a result of John Garang's deceptive methods and his exploitation of the safe atmosphere, which the Armed Forces provided for the carrier of the Garang letter, in upsetting the balance of forces.

The minister said that yesterday's statement by the General Command includes references to internal and external political forces — something which violates the tradition of military communiques, pointing out that this was because of the displeasure of the officers in the operations room because of John Garang's deception.

TMC Claims Letter From John Garang Not Received
JN171752 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Sep (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) held its periodic session here today under TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. TMC spokesman Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab briefed the TMC on meetings that took place after the last TMC session and his meeting today with the Ugandan foreign minister, as well as the content of the message he received from the chairman of the Ugandan Military Council.

Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the message affirms relations of good-neighborliness and the need to acquaint Sudanese officials with the situation in Uganda and the steps adopted by Ugandan authorities to hold a dialogue with opposition parties to achieve stability in the country. Yusuf Husayn pointed out that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has blessed Ugandan steps to solve domestic problems, explaining Sudan's adherence to the principle of noninterference in internal affairs of neighboring countries.

Answering a question by SUNA about the letter which the Sudanese People's Liberation Army under John Garang announced it will send to the prime minister, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn said that John Garang has not kept his promise and has not conveyed the letter at the fixed date. Yusuf Husayn pointed out that contacts are continuing between Malakal and Al-Nasir regarding the letter and its conveyance.

The TMC session lasted 4 hours.

SPLA Claims Message Sent, No Answer Received

EA181034 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Radio SPLA has announced that it has learned from its correspondent accompanying the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces in the central and western Upper Nile administrative area that the message sent by Colonel Dr John Garang, commander in chief of the SPLA, in reply to the letter that was sent to him by Prime Minister Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah, has been handed to the Nasir garrison commander.

The radio pointed out that the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and SPLA have not received a comment about the message from the officials in Khartoum.

On the other hand, Navy Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, the official spokesman of the TMC, declared today that John Garang's message was not delivered at the fixed date. He pointed out that contacts between Malakal and Nasir are continuing on this issue.

Army Claims Garang Forces Refuse To Leave Nasir

JN191740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Sep (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces General Command issued Report No 2 on internal security today announcing that the rebel forces carrying John Garang's message to the prime minister now total 1,200 armed men around Nasir city. The report mentions that the number of these men is increasing and these forces refuse to withdraw to allow the message to be sent to Khartoum.

Garang's forces delivered the message to the Nasir garrison yesterday but refused to withdraw from the area.

SPLA Radio Notes 'Secret' TMC Memo on Southern Issue
EA191535 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] has discovered a secret memorandum on the intended national conference on the so-called problem of the southern Sudan. According to SPLA sources in Khartoum the top secret 10-point memo that recently came to light had been prepared by two lieutenant generals of the ruling Transitional Military Council and circulated exclusively within a small clique inside the ruling Military Council. Our sources say that the memo, which has been designed to represent a special strategy of action, analyzes how the small internal clique of the ruling Military Council should exploit the conference to advance their aims. Essentially the memorandum is said to embody the following points:

1. That the intended conference should be held inside the Sudan to the total exclusion of observers from international organizations to ensure the localization of any agreement that may be reached with the SPLA.
2. All efforts should be made and concessions given in order to arrive at an agreement similar to the 1972 Addis Ababa accord.
3. Concentration of all SPLA forces in camps and the absorption of up to 10,000 of these forces into the Army.
4. Training and integration of these absorbed elements throughout the army.
5. Absorption of up to 5,000 SPLA troops into the police, prisons, and the wildlife forces.
6. Absorption of the remainder of SPLA members in civilian jobs.
7. That Colonel John Garang be given the third highest position in the country in addition to a good ministerial post that will satisfy and contain him.
8. Formation of an effective military administration to govern the country following the agreement with the SPLA for a period not less than 3 years to ensure proper handling of integrated SPLA forces and to forestall their rebelling in the way the absorbed Anya Nya did.
9. Creation of a rapid deployment force to crush any resistance during the period of absorption training and integration of the SPLA.

10. Dismissal of Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah together with his entire ministerial council on the grounds that overriding supreme national interests during the 3 or so years requires a strong military government that should not be distracted by bickering with the civilian cabinet.

Commenting on this developing [as heard] and which he described as very serious, the official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM said that it confirms the country's worst fears that the ruling generals have no intention of relinquishing power to the people. We ask the free and patriotic officers of Sudan's Army, the Trade Unions Alliance, the political parties, and the Sudanese public at large to investigate thoroughly these new plots and to step up their vigilance through concerted efforts in order to safeguard against such dangerous schemes by opportunistic elements within the transitional Military Council, the spokesman concluded.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Uganda's Otunnu
EA182044 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, now on a mission to brief regional leaders on developments in Uganda since the change of government in the country last July, has held talks in Cairo with the Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Dr Najib.

The minister arrived in Cairo yesterday from Khartoum, where he was received by the Sudanese head of state, General al-Dhahab. During the meeting, the foreign minister delivered to the Sudanese leader a special message from the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa.

The message expressed the readiness of the Ugandan Government to strengthen the historical, cultural, and economic ties between the two countries. Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu briefed General Al-Dhahab on the current developments in Uganda and the efforts being made by the Military Council to bring peace and stability in the country.

Today he was due to continue his mission to Addis Ababa, from where he will go to Libya tomorrow. Mr Olara Otunnu began his tour with visits to Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire. He is expected to return home on Friday.

DJIBOUTI

Intelsat Enables International Phone Exchange

ABI91919 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Djibouti, 16 Sep (AFP) — Direct telephone links between Djibouti and about 30 foreign countries are henceforth possible thanks to the launching of an international telephone exchange in Djibouti on Sunday, Radio Djibouti announced on Monday. This transit exchange has 23 fully automatic outgoing circuits and 18 incoming circuits. France, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Singapore are now among the countries which are directly linked to Djibouti by telephone.

Direct links are now effective through a telecommunication satellite "Intelsat". The international telephone traffic will continue throughout 1986 until the launching of the Arab telecommunications satellite "Arabsat", and of the submarine cable which will link Marseilles (southern France) to Colombo (Sri Lanka), particularly through Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and Djibouti.

It is a French company, the General Company for Telephone Construction, CGCT, that constructed the international telephone exchange which cost F35 million. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (FADES) and the National Bank of Paris (BNP) had granted a F23 million loan to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (OPT) of Djibouti while the remaining 12 million were provided by the OPT's own funds.

ETHIOPIA

Ugandan Minister Delivers Message to Mengistu

EA182049 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to deliver a special message sent by General Tito Okello Lutwa, president of the Uganda Military Council and the country's leader, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

SOMALIA

Rebels Claim Battalion Destroyed in Attack

EA191125 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] An attack launched by the Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces on the 15 September 1985 on the enemy forces ended in the total destruction of the 85th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade of the 26th Division stationed at Labi Sagaleh village in Hargeysa, north-west region. The attack launched by the SNN on 15 September at 0700 ended with 130 enemy soldiers slaughtered, including 2 officers, and

many others wounded. The SNM fighters took 13 prisoners and destroyed and burned a very large quantity of military hardware, including two APC's, one T-55 tank, 2 jeeps mounted with 106-mm field guns, 1 tank transporter, 1 Nissan water tanker, 2 fuel tankers, 1 landrover mounted with a machinegun, 1 piece of artillery, 2 large tents, and 1 Rascal radio.

The SNM fighters, who are fighting for their just rights, also captured a very large quantity of arms and military hardware, including 2 APC's, 2 jeeps mounted with 106-mm field guns, 1 tank transporter, 1 Nissan water tanker, 2 jeeps mounted with 106-mm field guns, 4 large tents, 2 Rascal military communications radios, and 2 typewriters.

The gallant fighters of the SNM also captured from the forces of the regime a very large quantity of assorted weapons and ammunition, including 85 AK rifles, 15 RPG launchers, 7 bazookas, 6 SK-43 machine guns, 6 M-1 rifles, and 52 shells for 122-mm field guns.

THE SNM fighters also captured 70 Bazooka rockets, 3,300 shells for 50-mm field gun, and a very large quantity of military hardware, including several weapons used to guide field guns on target. The SNM fighters also captured the ammunition and ration stores. The SNM fighters also burned 1 APC, 1 T-55 tank, 2 jeeps mounted with 106-mm field guns, 2 large tents, and 1 Rascal radio.

The reports add that all the loyalist troops of the Siad Barre regime at the base were killed, wounded or fled into the countryside. The enemy base was set ablaze by the SNM fighters, who held it for 10 hours before withdrawing. The SNM fighters suffered 16 martyrs, 38 wounded and one Isuzu vehicle burned.

The reports add that, as usual, every time that gallant fighters of the Somali opposition forces crush the enemy forces, the Siad Barre regime raises a hue and cry, saying that foreign forces have attacked Somalia. The regimes claim that foreign forces have violated our territory, that is our motherland, is in the anticipation of showing to the people of the world that Somalia has been attacked and needs urgent assistance.

UGANDA

Museveni Troops 'Routed' From Luwero District

EA191159 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Sep 85 p 1

[By unidentified STANDARD correspondent in Kampala]

[Text] Uganda's biggest guerrilla movement commanded by Mr Yoweri Museveni has been routed from its stronghold in the Luwero District. The National Resistance Army (NRA) was driven out of the area by Uganda government troops including ex-Idi Amin's soldiers after fierce fighting since last Thursday.

According to travellers from Luwero Town 40 miles from Kampala Town, government troops had reclaimed Matuga military camp 12 miles north of Kampala, Bombo military barracks and

had overrun NRA camps at Luwero Town. The NRA headquarters at Namusale, about 60 miles from Kampala where NRA field commander, Mr Salim Saleh, was based had been abandoned, travellers said. Government troops had now reached Kakooze, 75 miles north of Kampala, they said.

Security in Luwero District was tight and several road blocks manned by government troops had been established in several areas. Thousands of residents in the town had been displayed from their homes and many had taken refuge in Ngoma area, 67 miles north of Kampala. Others had been rounded up by government troops and put in the newly established protective centres in the country. A Roman Catholic mission at Nakasongola, 65 miles north of Kampala, is overcrowded with displaced people. Government troops had been redeployed in Nakasongola military barracks and were in control of the area.

Residents fleeing the district said that last Sunday, the NRA forces withdrew from Luwero Town and Namusale where they had established military barracks. Before a second round of peace talks between the NRA and the Uganda military government were due to open in Nairobi last month, the NRA arrived in the area with more than 500 troops. The government troops began forcing open houses, claiming they were looking for Shs400 million stolen from the Uganda currency centre in Kabale by Museveni men.

In another development, about 35 prisoners escaped from the Bushenyi prison last Sunday evening, the SAR reported. It added that the prisoners overpowered a prison wardress, grab- [Remainder of item dropped by source.]

National Resistance Army Occupies Mubende
EA191153 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
19 Sep 85 p 1

[By Henry Gombya in Kampala]

[Text] Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) have occupied the town of Mubende, about 160 kms west of Kampala, an official source said in Kampala yesterday. Other reports said that by yesterday, NRA fighters had virtually cut off Kampala from the rest of the country.

According to the reports, the safest route to the capital was Jinja Road but by mid-day, reports from Iganga District near Jinja said the NRA had already reached there and were advancing towards Kampala. Confirming the Mubende reports, a senior official of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting said: Mubende is certainly in their hands, government forces vacated it and the NRA moved in. The official said there was no fighting between the government and NRA forces. He did not say exactly when the development occurred but it is understood to have been some time last weekend.

The town lies on the western edge of the so-called Luwero triangle where the NRA was most active against the forces of

ousted President Milton Obote. Meanwhile, vernacular daily *MUNNO* reported that NAR guerrillas had extended their operations to move east of the River Nile for the first time.

In Kamuli District in the east of the country they disarmed soldiers, policemen and prison-warders commandeered government vehicles and released nearly 100 prisoners, the normally reliable paper said. It said the guerrillas also went off with military and police uniforms. The guerrillas had arrived in the district, about 160 kms northeast of Kampala, from Nakaseke area, northwest of the capital, *MUNNO* reported.

There are six entries into Kampala which are Jinja road, Mityana road, Hoima road, Masaka road and Gulu road. Reports say the NRA has placed its soldiers on almost all these roads and they are stopping traffic from proceeding into Kampala. But the road to Uganda's only international airport, Entebbe, still remained open to traffic and travellers from outside the country could get to the capital safely.

On Masaka Road, a traveller can still reach this southern Uganda town but cannot proceed to Mbarara. On Mityana Road, some travellers said yesterday morning, one could still reach Mityana, but it was very difficult to proceed to the next town, Mubende, Mubende. And on Hoima Road, the situation there is still unclear but cars can go only as far as Nansana which is only six miles from the city centre. It has been reported that NRA guerrillas have placed heavy weapons in the middle of the road at Mile Eight, Hoima Road.

No one seems to know what is going on on Bombo Road, that leads to Gulu. Since NRA guerrillas attacked Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) installations at Kawanda research station, it has become increasingly difficult to cross over to Bombo where an Army barrack is situated. There are unconfirmed reports that Bombo might have fallen to the NRA as well as Mubende, Kabamba and Masindi Army barracks.

General Okello Receives FRG, UN Diplomats
EA182122 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has received more diplomats accredited to Uganda. Those received today included the West German ambassador to Uganda, Mr Guenther Held, and the UN high commissioner, Mr Shinga Velle Lukika. Gen Tito Okello and Ambassador Guenther discussed progress of projects undertaken by the West German Government in Uganda. The UN high commissioner, Mr Lukika, briefed the general on efforts being taken by his mission and the Ministry of Rehabilitation on settling people in Arua and Moyo districts. The meetings were also attended by ministers.

BURKINA FASO

General Coordinator at Presidency Appointed

AB191554 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Order issued by Captain Thomas Sankara, Burkinabe head of state and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, on 19 September in Ouagadougou — read by Warrant Officer Saba]

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, and head of the government decrees:

Article 1. Comrade (Houentabasba Juste Tientore) is hereby appointed general coordinator at the Presidency of Burkina Faso in order to serve the militant people of Burkina Faso. He shall act at all times and everywhere in conformity to the supreme interests of the people.

Article 2. The present order supersedes any previous provision that is contrary to this one.

Article 3. The present order, which takes effect on 19 September 1985, will be published in the Official Journal of Burkina Faso.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

Ouagadougou, 19 September 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

GHANA

Government Condemns RSA Raid Into Angola

AB192024 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
19 Sep 85

[Text] Ghana has strongly condemned the latest South African invasion of Angola. An official statement described the invasion as a brutal act which is in violation of all international norms and decency. The statement said the pretext given by the racist regime that the action is in hot pursuit of SWAPO freedom fighters is untenable and unacceptable. It said all fair-minded observers of the situation in southern Africa know that the real reason for South Africa's action is to assist UNITA rebels in their desperation, and also to put into effect the regime's avowed policy of destabilizing Angola and other frontline states. The statement pledged Ghana's unflinching and unreserved support for the Government of Angola in its fight to maintain the country's territorial integrity and independence.

GDR Friendship League Delegation Visits

AB181515 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The leader of the 3-member delegation of the GDR International Friendship League, Bruno Kinsla, now in the coun-

try, has called on Ghanaian youth to get actively involved in the country's economic recovery program. Speaking at a meeting of the Eastern Region branch of the Ghana-GDR Friendship Society in Koforidua, Mr Kinsla said it is through such involvement in national programs that the youth gain the necessary experience. He noted that the task ahead of the youth is enormous, but with hard work and dedication they can achieve a lot. He said the achievements of the GDR could not have been possible without the active participation of her youth. Mr Kinsla commended the Ghana-GDR Friendship Society for promoting cordial relations toward the development of Ghana and the GDR.

IDA Approves \$27 Million Development Loan

AB200828 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 20 (AFP) — The International Development Association (IDA), a concessionary lending arm of the World Bank, has approved a 27-million-dollar loan to Ghana, bringing to 87 million dollars total IDA loans this year for the rehabilitation of the country's agricultural, industrial, transport and mining sectors, it was reported here.

Seung Choi [spelling of name as received], World Bank resident representative in Ghana was quoted by Ivory Coast radio as saying that the amount was a significant addition to 60 million dollars the association gave to the country last April. He pointed out that in both cases, the loans were interest-free and payable in 50 years with a 10-year grace period in each case.

Mr Choi noted that the 27-million-dollar loan was being provided under a special Africa fund set up by the World Bank and administered by the IDA. He said the fund was set up last February during a donors' conference in Paris under the auspices of the World Bank, and which yielded 1.2 billion dollars to support countries badly affected by world recession, famine and countries implementing economic reconstruction programmes.

Ghana, Mr Choi said, is the first country to benefit from the fund and for the second time, considering that 10 million dollars was allocated this year to the Ghana Highway Authority for a nation-wide road rehabilitation scheme.

Radio Views IMF Role in Africa's Debt Crisis

AB181655 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
18 Sep 85

[Atsu Aryee commentary]

[Text] The role of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, in solving Africa's debt crisis has been very controversial. The IMF condition assumes that any country coming to it does not know how to tackle her problem, an assumption which accounts for the Fund's arrogant insistence on prescribing policy measures. The IMF has frequently appeared unsympathetic to the political problems of the developing countries. The Fund's objective sometimes seems to be to impose on developing countries the free market policies of the industrialized countries which it seems to believe can be replicated in every country irrespective of its history. Some people have likened the IMF to a policeman for

international capitalism enforcing a stability of inequality, preserving advantages won by imperial conquests, and other forms of domination.

The IMF rescues developing countries from the need to seek alternative development models by supporting balance of payment and budgetary deficits. In return, the conditions of cutting social expenditure, dismantling the public sector, lifting exchange and transfer restrictions have been seen in many developing countries to affect workers, peasants, and farmers.

The severity of Africa's debt crisis seems to have been intensified by the attitude of the IMF. Because the individual country debts are not large enough to threaten the international financial system, the Fund prefers to cut back on its lending. It insists on rescheduling of existing loans, an exercise which is made attractive by the fact that without committing new money, the Fund always manages to compensate itself with good margins and front-end charges.

It seems that African countries, and for that matter the developing countries, have not got the courage to often insist on the best terms. We seem to accept whatever is given us. The present arrangement whereby debts are continuously rescheduled is not favorable to us, because our economic problems still remain unsolved. We should know that finding solutions to the debt crisis is a shared responsibility between the debtor and the creditor and this is what the IMF should be seen to be doing.

IVORY COAST

Ghana's Fuel Secretary Arrives for Talks

AB192125 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Ghanaian secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah Korang, arrived in Abidjan today to hold a working session with his Ivorian counterpart, the minister of mines, Paul Gui Dibo. The two delegations will consult with each other to find a common program of cooperation between Petroci [Ivorian Petroleum Company] and the Ghana Oil Company. The two countries intend to inform each other on the level of oil research on each side of the border, especially in the sea; on the program and level of training of the technical personnel and also the type of equipment being used by each of the two parties. All these will help define a platform of effective cooperation between our two countries.

In an interview granted to Theophile Dasey, the Ghanaian minister said that if any oil deposits were discovered at the border between the two countries, it will help to further consolidate the good relations between Ghana and Ivory Coast, obviously for the happiness of the two peoples. Mr Appiah Korang also stated the purpose of his visit to Ivory Coast.

[Begin Korang recording in English fading into French translation] At the present stage we are still in the process of gathering information and analyzing what the potential can be. We do not have any definite indications as to what the reserves are in the area. We believe that this prospection work that we are

carrying out is beneficial both to us and Ivory Coast and it is for this reason that we are here today, to try and define areas of understanding and cooperation. It is not really to come to a consensus, since the consensus exists already. We are here rather to find ways and means of putting into practice the consensus that we have already obtained to help us to move ahead. [End recording]

Minister Stresses Ties With PRC Sports Group

AB181624 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245
GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A PRC sports delegation, led by (Zang Zunbing), was received in audience today by Laurent Dona Fologo, minister of youth and sports. During the audience, Minister Fologo did not fail to remind the Chinese table tennis players that Ivory Coast, which is a land of hospitality, fraternity, and friendship, also wants to be a country open to the world and which establishes relations of friendship with all peace-loving countries. The minister, who was visibly happy that the first visit of Chinese sportsmen to Ivory Coast is that of table tennis delegation, expressed the hope that sports relations, which have just started between Ivory Coast and the PRC, would develop rapidly.

18 Billion CFA Franc Loan for Roads Approved

AB200919 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A loan of 18 billion CFA francs has just been granted to our country by the World Bank and a consortium banks headed by the Credit Commercial de France. The money will be used to finance the program of development of Ivory Coast's road infrastructure. The ceremony during which the loan agreement was signed yesterday was presided over by Economy and Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone in the presence of Mr Ange Francois Barry-Battesti, minister of public works, construction, posts and telecommunications.

According to Minister Abdoulaye Kone, the road development program will make it possible to open up the areas of agricultural production and accelerate the achievement of self-sufficiency in food as well as to ensure the rapid evacuation of products.

LIBERIA

Unity Party on Representation at Polls

AB181350 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 18 (AFP) — The Liberian opposition Unity Party (UP) will not contest the October 15 presidential and legislative elections if the Special Elections Commission denies party representation at each polling station, and ballots are not counted on the spot, UP presidential candidate Edward Kesselly said here Tuesday. "To have a free and fair" election parties must be represented at each polling station, and ballots counted in the presence of "international observers from the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity", Mr. Kesselly told the Press Union of Liberia. He said parties were facing the prospect

of harassment, arrests and intimidation by the authorities in the poll to return Liberia to civilian rule after five years of the military regime of Samuel Doe, who is himself a candidate for president.

Elections Commission Chairman Emmett Harmon has said that parties will not be represented at the counting of ballots. He said that would be a sign of lack of confidence by the Commission. The opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Liberian Unification Party (LUP) and the UP are demanding that all parties be represented at each polling station at the counting of the ballots.

Mr. Doe, who is presidential candidate of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), has officially launched his political campaign, the state news agency LINA reported Tuesday. He told a group of secondary school students Monday that his intention to seek election does not in anyway provide an avenue for him to seek revenge or to acquire wealth. He said his desire was to contribute his quota to the growth and development of Liberia, LINA reported.

Earlier Tuesday an eight-member special board set up to investigate the [word indistinct] 14 students arrested for allegedly spying for the Soviet Embassy here, has recommended that five of them be released because of the lack of sufficient evidence, State House Press Secretary Patrick Kugmeh said. In its five-page summary and recommendation to Mr. Doe Monday, [words indistinct] the rest of the students "are militants and have been extremely active among their colleagues", Mr Kugmeh said. The board recommended that government "gives serious thought to their [word indistinct] affording them the opportunity to be reformed and be strongly admonished against engaging in such unwholesome acts or allowing themselves to be used by dangerous forces."

The students were arrested while leaving the Soviet Embassy, where they said they had gone to watch a film. But the board said some of the students also held "a private talk" with Soviet diplomats. Liberia broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union last July and asked the embassy staff to leave within 72 hours following the arrest of the students, who were accused of passing on "classified information" on military installations to Soviet diplomats here.

Justice Minister Says Parties To View Vote Count *AB192208 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT* 19 Sep 85

[Text] The justice minister, Major Jenkins Scott, has said that under the law, all contesting political parties have to be represented at the counting of ballots during the first general elections. Minister Scott made the confirmation at a press conference yesterday when he was asked by a reporter about Section 2.11 of the elections law concerning the final counting of ballots. The justice minister said that the provision is intended to clear any doubts from the minds of future candidates, noting further that it was a matter of credibility.

According to Paragraph Three of Section 2.11, at the close of polls, the clerk shall, in the presence of any representatives of the

parties or candidates appointed under Section 2.9, cause a register to be made in triplicate of the total number of votes received by each candidate, which shall be signed by the clerk, his assistant, and representatives of parties or candidates who may be present.

Doe Presents Contributions for Radio Station *AB162346 Monrovia ELWA Radio in English 2000 GMT* 16 Sep 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today presented an amount of more than \$256,000 to the Liberian Broadcasting System, LBS. The 69 checks which totalled \$256,778 and 33 cents, were presented to LBS Director General G. Moses K. Washington at the Executive Mansion. This is the second presentation by the head of state to the LBS, representing 25 percent deductions from the August salaries of Liberian employees in the private and public sectors.

Presenting the checks, the head of state reemphasized his desire that the new national radio station for which the contributions are being made will be heard worldwide. Receiving the checks, Mr Washington thanked the head of state for his far-sightedness in creating the project, and assured him that the funds will be utilized in the best interest of the Liberian people. Present during the occasion was the chairman of the LBS board of directors, information minister, the honorable Carlton Karpeh, who also thanked the head of state for the project.

MALI

Moussa Traore Interviewed on Current Issues *AB162150 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT* 16 Sep 85

[Interview with Malian President Moussa Traore by the press in Bamako on 16 September — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, the national press, through me, thanks you for accepting to devote to it part of your time which, as we know, is so precious. In this interview, we will talk about our country, we will make or try to make a very complete balance sheet of 25 years of political (?independence) and of the 17 years of Moussa Traore's rule. In short, we will talk about Mali through the course of time. Your Excellency Mr President, the first question is: The 25th anniversary of our independence coincides with a quite precarious economic situation that has generated a difficult living condition for the people. What do you think about the economic situation now prevailing in Mali?

[Traore] The 25th anniversary of the proclamation of our country's independence constitutes a propitious opportunity to assess the progress made and to make a balance sheet of the actions taken in order to draw all the lessons of the past so as to better build the future. As you have pointed out, this anniversary coincides with a difficult economic situation. These difficulties do not concern Mali alone. They can also be noted in all the

neighboring countries and everywhere in the world in various degrees. As far as Mali is concerned, our present situation results mainly from the conjugation of the following three factors: the international economic crisis, the vulnerability of the bases of Mali's economy, and the constraints that go with economic and social (?development). The first factor, the international economic crisis: Since the 1970's, the world has been experiencing a new economic crisis which is longer than that of 1929 because it is developing more slowly but it is also more serious because it demands fundamental changes in the economic structures. For Mali as well as for all the other developing countries — particularly the less advanced — this crisis is characterized mainly by the following phenomena: first of all, by the continued rise of the prices of all the products we import, particularly those of hydrocarbons and of capital goods. It is also characterized by the decrease of the export revenues we need to finance the development of importations as well as by the increasing weight of debt servicing because of the decrease of export revenues and the increase in the exchange rate of the American dollar in which loans are repaid. Finally, it is characterized by the supplementary handicap that this crisis constitutes for our development efforts [words indistinct].

The second factor is that the economy is based entirely on agricultural production and stockbreeding — sectors which are subject to the hazards of nature. Experience has shown that each time there is abundant rains and good harvests in Mali, the economic situation has improved. Now, we all know that the drought, which has imposed itself as a permanent reality since the 1970's, has (?worsened) the economic crisis. The vulnerable Malian economy, which has been weakened by drought and the international economic crisis, has also been compelled to bear other burdens that have constituted an increasing weight on the public finances. First of all, I will mention the state enterprises which have been unable to play the leading role of development and of accumulation of capital that had been assigned to them. On the contrary, they have generally become a burden for the state. Next, I will mention the role of a providence state which the administration has been made to play by absorbing all the young Malian diploma holders as well as all the increases in the prices of imported products. Everyone has formed the habit of depending entirely on the administration — on the providence state — without making the necessary effort to support it, without the least initiative. However, the public finances which have been weakened by the crisis and drought, no longer allow us to play the role of a providence state.

We are conscious of the fact that it is now necessary to return to a sounder concept of the economic role of the state which is to encourage initiatives and to direct them toward well determined objectives in the interest of all. The state will continue to ensure the existence of the public services. To do this we must effect major changes in our economic structures. We are determined to continue with the efforts already undertaken in this connection. However, all Malians and particularly the cadres, the young diploma holders, and the Malians in the private sector must make a great change in their attitude and justify the spirit of initiative attributed to us by other countries.

The last factor concerns the mobilization of our country's resources, particularly the human resources on which depends all

the rest. However great may be the difficulties we are experiencing, the mobilization of all energies will make it possible for us to overcome them or at least to attenuate them.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have constantly emphasized the priority accorded to the economic objectives. Could we say that the measures adopted from 1970 to date have achieved the desired results? If no, what do you think were the factors that hindered their efficacy?

[Traore] To answer your question, I would say that since 1970, the government has adopted a policy aimed at struggling against the negative incidents of the factors (?already mentioned). We had to lay the bases for the effective revamping of our economy. All the development plans established in Mali since 1960 have aimed at developing agricultural production in order to reduce the vulnerability of the Malian economy. The objectives set in this sector have been completely attained but each of the sectors of the plan has brought its stone to the building of the bases of an independent Malian economy. The main objective of the 1974-78 and 1981-85 5-year development plans was the harnessing of water resources in order to (?ensure) primarily food production but our actions cannot achieve the desired results when there is no rain or only scanty rainfall.

Third, concerning the structures of our economy, I recall that following the directives of our party — the Democratic Union of Malian People — the government has since 1981 embarked upon a deep reform of the mechanism of our economy in order to improve its efficacy. We must recall that the main aspects of this policy are the food strategy and the program of economic and financial reorganization. The food strategy was based first of all on the structuring of the cereal market, encouragement of basic initiatives, the pursuit of efforts toward the harnessing of water as well as relaunching rural production.

The problem of reorganization and rehabilitation of the public sector is aimed at enabling this sector to play the driving force role which was assigned to it when it was created. To this end, the government will implement a selective policy concerning these public companies and will mobilize all available financial, technical, and human means to rehabilitate the companies that can efficiently assume the duties entrusted to them. I will add that important institutional reforms are under way. These reforms will place the companies concerned in a better position to discharge their duties. This is one of the aspects of the program of action of these companies which have been neglected for a long time. The reorganization of public finances implies some short-term sacrifices which, in the long run, will enable us to better manage the country's economic situation and relaunch and orientate production efficiently. The role of the private sector in the process of economic and social development has also been enlarged. Various measures have been taken and some others are under way to enable this sector to contribute decisively to the economic and social development of Mali within the framework of the coexistence of the three sectors — public, private, and mixed. The main objective of our party is to improve the living standard of our people.

[Reporter] Mr President, we are actually in a period of restructuring within the framework of agreements signed with the IMF.

How do the party and the government plan to implement the measures adopted in view of our economic difficulties?

[Traore] First of all, I must clear up one uncertainty. The structural reorganization and the reform program which started in 1981 are not part of the IMF program. I have just described the reasons that led the government to adopt such measures and to act upon them even before the IMF, the World Bank, the countries and institutions that are working with us within the framework of the program of reorganization of the cereal market, as well as other friendly countries decided to help Mali. Having cleared up this uncertainty, I can say that in fact our country and the IMF signed two agreements. The first agreement was signed in May 1982 while the second was signed in December 1983. The government is negotiating for a third agreement. If this agreement is concluded, it will ensure the necessary continuity in the pursuit of the national efforts of economic recovery. The party and the government have adopted a series of measures in order to attenuate the unavoidable social consequences of these reforms. For example, we have set up a machinery to finance the installation of young graduates and of workers of the public sectors affected by the reforms. This machinery will soon become fully operational. It requires the active participation of the people concerned. Further interesting measures are under way with the assistance of the European Economic Community, the United States of America as well as the United Nations in order to reorientate workers, to give jobs to the new graduates, to adapt the fiscal environment of the enterprises, and to encourage individual initiatives.

[Reporter] Mr President, since 1968, you proclaimed your desire to give a prominent place to the private sector and consequently, legal texts were adopted. Are you satisfied with the performance of this sector in relation to the hopes that were placed in its contribution to national production, to the country's finances, and to provision of jobs?

[Traore] In fact, the private sector has a great role to play in the development of our country and, since 1965, I have continued to say it because of two reasons. First, because of the economic (?expertise) that this sector can bring. This sector reacts rapidly to the environment and it seizes all opportunities and it demonstrates initiatives. [Passage indistinct] everyone can turn to the sectors of trade and road transport to be convinced. The private sector also has enormous human and financial resources which are not tapped sufficiently. Second, this sector plays an important role because of a fundamental feature common to Malians. Generally speaking, each Malian is a man of initiatives inherited from history and strengthened through geographical and economic constraints. [Passage indistinct] Malian private businessmen have been able to prove their sense of initiatives outside Mali. Now, they must invest in their country. This was the wish expressed at the last congress of the UDPM in March 1985. No policy can succeed if it is not based on the human resources and the qualities of our people. I want to pay tribute to some initiatives already taken by some foreign private businessmen and some Malian patriots who are contributing to economic and social development through their productive investments. I want to assure them that the commitments made by the government will be strictly respected. Efforts by this category of private

businessmen are in line with our wishes because their investments have been beneficial to the nation and have created jobs.

I take this opportunity to make an appeal once again to all our compatriots operating in the private sector within and outside Mali to contribute their share to the national efforts. The party and the government are committed to creating a favorable condition for private investment and a system to reconcile private interests and collective well-being of the masses. The reforms we are planning bear in particular on the revision of the investment code which will encourage businessmen more. It will provide for more security and in particular it will be much simpler. The new code will simplify and rationalize the process for imports and exports, reorganize the private sector through updated business code, and finally it will revise the fiscal code.

[Reporter] Mr President, the advent of the UDPM succeeded 10 years of political vacuum. From 1969 to 1985, there was a constant quest for a grasp on national reality as is demonstrated by the subjects of the various congresses. Does this mean that there are still some forces that disturb the development of the party?

[Traore] No doubt, a brief review of our country's development will refresh one's memory and put the facts in their proper context. After the historic events of 19 November 1968, the Army found itself placed before the veritable challenge of redressing the economic and financial situation which had been extremely compromised, of reconciling all hearts and minds, and of promoting the return to a normal constitutional life. The Military Committee for National Liberation began working on the elaboration and execution of a 3-year program of economic and financial recovery followed by the launching of the 1974-78 5-year economic and social development plan. The plan stressed the promotion of agricultural production through the removal of certain constraints imposed on the country by the creation of rural development projects and the reorganization of the national cooperative system; the search for the restoration of a balance in public finances and foreign accounts; and finally the elimination of political abuses and injustices in order to achieve national reconciliation. So, the 10 years of political inactivity enabled our country to heal the wounds and create certain conditions necessary for revamping the economy. Since the advent of the UDPM, the Malian people have found in this melting pot of all energies the necessary strength for a national consensus.

From the constituent congress of 1979 to the 1985 ordinary congress and in spite of countless setbacks, the UDPM consolidated itself by closely identifying with the realities of our people. You have asked me whether the permanent quest for a better grasp on the national reality is not a proof of the continued existence of forces that obstruct the development of the party. I think, on the contrary, that the constant questioning of rooted behaviors and rules is a proof of audacity and sense of responsibility. This is what we are doing. I want you to cite the name of a political party which, even after 30 years of existence, does not constantly develop in line with national realities which, on their part, undergo continuous changes. The UDPM is 6 years old. You see some unwieldiness and I understand you. The national leadership of the party reacted in the same way. We all wish to move fast and lighten the weight of our work. Habits are

changed at the cost of patient and constant efforts. It is men who constitute a political party with their merits and also their shortcomings. Our party has made great progress. In order to know this, the opinion of our militants must be sought.

[Reporter] ¹Mr President, what are your reflections after 17 years of the exercise of power? What is the greatest achievement of your tenure of office? What do you have most at heart? What do you think is your least successful achievement?

[Traore] When you talk to me about tenure of office, I think it would be necessary to take certain things into consideration. It is true that I have been the head of state of Mali for 17 years but the various periods in question had different political and social contents. A distinction must be made between the period before the return to a normal constitutional life; the transitional phase following the adoption of the 1974 Constitution leading to the creation of the UDPM and which was characterized by the election of the president of the republic by universal suffrage; and the establishment of the National Assembly. When one loves one's country, when one has respect for one's people, when one wants to lead the destiny of one's country in stability, unity, and concord for collective progress and well-being, one must remain solidaristic with one's people and feel that one is the president of all the social classes, of all the citizens, and of each individual.

As far as I am concerned, the fundamental task of a president is to create and maintain conditions favorable for understanding, for exchange of viewpoints, for solidarity, and for the expression of all types of feelings and opinions. This constant action ensures steady improvement in the living conditions of the people and guarantees the security of persons and properties. You want me to tell you what was the greatest achievement of my 17 years of the exercise of power. I am certain that you will get the best answer to this question from the Malians. However, I said on 11 June this year before the Administrative Council of the United Nations program in New York that Mali is today proud to bring its contribution to the development problems of Africa, notably through our approach to development problems. The fact that today in Mali there is a consistent mobilization of Malians within the UDPM, the fact that the people have a real enthusiasm in taking their destiny in their own hands, and the strong desire to work in order to ensure food self-sufficiency at the village level while accepting a comprehensive approach to the problems of development constitute a great consolation which guarantees the present and preserves the future. Go and see it for yourselves. Go to Koulokali in the Sahelian area where projects for solving the landlocked situation and of water supply have brought hope to the people. Go and visit the (Forgo) plains in the Gao region along the Niger River and the plains on the borders of the Sahara where very great prospects have been initiated through the organization of the inhabitants into cooperatives and through a double cultivation of rice. [sentence as heard] Finally, go and see Kaniko in the Sikasso region where, through the intermediary of village associations, the inhabitants themselves have demanded a more rapid transfer of responsibilities in the matter of development.

Today, in view of the large-scale activities undertaken in Mali despite the economic difficulties and the disastrous effects of drought, I assure you that our economic program which places primary emphasis on actions against climatic hazards and desert

encroachment has become a veritable breviary accepted by all our hard-working masses. This program, as you know, has as its principal objectives food self-sufficiency, harnessing of water, protection of the ecosystem, reconstitution of livestock, solution of our country's landlocked situation internally and externally, and the promotion of the human resources. Believe me, the method of approach to basic comprehensive development now adopted in Mali by our farmers, herders, fishermen, and political and administrative cadres is a motive for satisfaction and encouragement.

What I cherish most is Mali's stability, the social peace — for without peace development is impossible — and the Malians' struggle to improve their own living conditions. What needs to be improved and which, not doubt, constitutes our least success is, I sincerely think, the acceleration of the reconversion of mentalities. It is a lengthy task which demands perseverance and a certain amount of patience. In a world suffering from crisis in every form, it is imperative to stick to national realities. Doing away with the notion of a providence state is an indispensable change; turning our back on politics for the sake of politics is a moral exigency we owe to our people. I think it is the union of the hearts and minds of all Malians in the face of the national needs — this sacred union of all Malians which I talked about at the very beginning of this interview — that will enable us to build a strong and prosperous country. I have confidence in the future of my people.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr President, and may God protect our country and its people. Once again, thank you and happy anniversary.

Assembly Spokesman Meets Ivorian Delegation

AB181138 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT
18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] An Ivorian delegation is currently visiting the country in the framework of the Mali-Ivory Coast friendship scheme. The members were received yesterday in an audience by Sidiki Diarra, the spokesman of the National Assembly.

NIGERIA

Buhari, Idiagbon, 39 Others 'Retired' From Army

AB191530 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
19 Sep 85

[Text] The former head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and the chief of staff of the defunct Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, have been compulsorily retired from the Nigerian Army. Also retired are 39 other officers including a brigadier, two colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, 25 majors, and a captain. The former aide-de-camp to Gen Buhari, Major M. Haruna Jokolo, was dismissed from service. The retirements and dismissal took effect from Monday the 16th.

FRG Minister in Lagos for Visit on State Ties*AB181544 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] The West German minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Juergen Moellemann, arrived in Lagos today to hold talks with Nigerian authorities on state relations between the two countries. He was met on arrival by officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. The minister is expected to leave for home tomorrow.

Businessmen, Brazilians Discuss Economic Links*AB181750 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] Nigerian businessmen and a delegation of their Brazilian counterparts currently visiting the country, today in Lagos held talks on how to forge stronger economic links between the two countries. Both countries share common interests in the fields of [word indistinct] and economic development.

New Measures Adopted on Influx of Aliens*AB181048 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 85*

[Text] New measures are to be taken to enable the Immigration Department to check the influx of illegal aliens. This includes the strengthening of the department in both personnel and equipment as well as monitoring the movement of foreigners in and out of the country. The issuance of expatriate quotas and business permits will also be looked into to bring them in line with the overall development process of the nation's economy.

The minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John N. Shagaya, said in Lagos yesterday that the move was to curb the present abuse in the employment of aliens. He said inspection of factories will be intensified to enable the ministry to determine their expatriate requirements.

SENEGAL**Diouf Decries RSA Acts in Message to Dos Santos***AB191600 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; date not given]

[Text] Mr President and dear brother, once again the incorrigible champions of apartheid have just deliberately violated the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of independent Angola. This act of destabilization committed under the false pretext of hot

pursuit of SWAPO combatants constitutes a veritable aggression as international law accepts this term. The segregationist regime in Pretoria has chosen the eve of the UN General Assembly's session — during which the 40th anniversary of the enforcement of the UN Charter will be celebrated — to demonstrate its contempt for the San Francisco texts.

In fact, this attack against southern Angola is a violation of the spirit and letter of the most fundamental provisions of the UN Charter. In these serious circumstances, the OAU — through me — reaffirms to the brave Angolan people the active solidarity of Africa which is embittered and indignant because of such persistent arrogance. But there should be no mistake: It is not through acts of intimidation — however barbarous and blind they may be — that the apartheid regime will escape the fact amply established by history. In fact, as in Asia in the past and more recently in this same southern part of our continent, the will and determination of peoples fighting to conquer or safeguard their independence and dignity have been irrepressible. The last stronghold of the negation of the rights of the black man will not escape from this historic truth.

While reiterating to the brotherly Angolan people Africa's determination and promise to give them all its firm and solidaristic support in their just struggle, I pray you, Mr President and dear brother, to accept my highest regards and sincere sympathy.

[Signed] Abdou Diouf, president of the republic and current chairman of the OAU

SIERRA LEONE**Koroma Gives Views on U.S.-USSR Talks, Cambodia***AB200824 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Freetown, 19 Sep (AFP) — Sierra Leone, in consort with other members of the Nonaligned Movement, calls for "a withdrawal of the foreign presence in Kampuchea and Afghanistan," Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Abdul Karim Koroma, affirmed today before his departure for New York where he will take part in the annual session of the UN General Assembly [UNGA]. Speaking during an exclusive interview with AFP, Mr Koroma added that Sierra Leone recognized the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Questioned on the resumption last Thursday of American-Soviet negotiations on arms limitation, Mr Koroma indicated that Sierra Leone considered that "the current arms race imposes a situation which is extremely dangerous to the very existence of humanity." Mr Koroma said he favored "massive moral pressure (on the two superpowers) in cooperation with the rest of the world."

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Communique on RSA Raid

*MB200635 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 19 September — recorded]

[Text] Following the abortive attack on the Malongo oil installations -- when a South African commando unit tried to destroy that oil complex in the name of the UNITA puppet group -- the South African racists have now removed their masks and have sent their infantry forces and Air Force into the conflict in Mavinga in order to try to save their UNITA supporters from defeat. In an attempt to mislead international public opinion, the South African general staff announced that its armed forces entered Angola on 16 September in pursuit of SWAPO forces, without giving their precise area of operation. South African reconnaissance aircraft were detected a week ago in the Cuando Cubango Province, and later we received reports on the bombing of our forces in the Mavinga area on 17 September, the precursor to the intervention by their infantry forces.

The direct intervention of the South African Armed Forces, supported by armored cars of the AML-60 and AML-90 type, by (Kentron) reactive artillery systems, 106-mm cannons, 120-mm mortars, and air planes against the FAPLA forces, occurred this morning in the vicinity of Mavinga in support of the fleeing UNITA bands. This action by the South African racist forces aims at preventing the total collapse of the puppet group, which was expelled from Cazombo, in Moxico Province, when the town was retaken by our forces on the morning of 19 September. The presence of the South African Army was verified through the death of one of their officers. Mavinga, where the South African Army had installed its puppet force UNITA, holds an important place in the aggressive strategy of the racists against Angola because of its proximity to the border areas where the leaders of the puppet groups are sheltered, and because of the role it plays in the infiltration of men and equipment for the continuation of the destabilizing and destructive war.

National and international public opinion has not been misled this time, because the racist South African Army is operating in Cuando Cubango, where there have never been any SWAPO patriots. Nonetheless, the South African general staff is trying to use that mystifying argument as an excuse to help their puppets. The Ministry of Defense vehemently denounced this additional act of racist aggression against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, and is confident the international community will condemn this flagrant violation of the norms of international law and will understand the true nature of this war against the Angolan people that the apartheid regime persists in maintaining through its cynical excuses and disguises.

Luanda, 19 September 1985. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

UN To Be Asked To Meet on RSA 'Invasion'

*MB200800 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will demand that the UN Security Council condemn the most recent invasion of our territory by the South African Armed Forces and adopt effective measures to guarantee the respect for the most basic principles of international law and for the minimum standards for coexistence between states. Government sources told ANGOP yesterday that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has asked the UN secretary general for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to analyze the recent armed aggression against our country and then adopt measures in the face of South Africa's stubbornness.

This new aggression confirms the evidence that the Angolan Government has already collected and shown to the international community, proving that UNITA is nothing other than an appendage of the South African Army. Hence, the war being waged in Angola is not a civil war as some information media have divulged. The Angolan people are facing a permanent, aggressive war carried out by the South African Army which has lasted for several years. In a vain attempt to save the UNITA puppets who are suffering heavy defeats on the warfronts, the Pretoria army has launched several attacks on positions of our armed forces in the Cuando Cubango and Cunene Provinces. They used the old argument that they were pursuing the SWAPO nationalists.

The racists have been involved in direct confrontations with the FAPLA forces in Moxico Province which have resulted in the death of a South African medical officer in the Cazombo area. The Pretoria rulers were forced to admit this fact through General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African occupation army in Namibia [title as heard], who announced the death of the 22-year-old officer, (Gunscher Duerfiller) [name as heard], and removed the mask that had disguised South Africa's political game in southern Africa. The killing of that officer by our forces in an area which is 760 km from the Namibia border, as well as the aborted Malongo attack, shows that the puppets in the service of Pretoria are commanded by South African officers who operate in our territory in the name of the UNITA puppets so that UNITA can later claim these actions.

The opinions expressed by the Angolan Government through the Ministry of Defense were yesterday reinforced by Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, head of the Department of Information and Propaganda of the MPLA Central Committee, who said that this new aggression arose from South Africa's need to protect the Angolan puppets just at the moment when they were being crushed by a devastating offensive by the FAPLA forces. Paulino Pinto Joao ridiculed the South African excuse for their heinous terrorist action, and added that the SWAPO combatants are not in the Cuando Cubango Province, and that a pursuit action could not justify a territorial violation of a sovereign state without a declared state of war.

From all over the world, Angola has received protests from the international community condemning the recent act of aggression on Angola by South Africa. Abou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, sent a message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos

in which he describes this action as a destabilizing maneuver which shows the contempt with which South Africa holds the UN Charter. The message says that such intimidating and barbaric actions will not allow the apartheid regime to wriggle away from a truth that history has already established. He added that the will and the determination of the peoples who fight to safeguard their independence and dignity are indomitable. Reports from PRENSA LATINA say that Javier Perez de Cuellar has condemned this aggression, saying that this is a gross violation of the sovereignty of an African country. He said he is very concerned at this continuing aggression and he reiterated his rejection of such actions. The Austrian democratic organizations, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, the Women's International Democratic Federation, almost all the GDR press, and the *PRAVDA* newspaper have also condemned this South African action. The Sao Tome and Principe Government yesterday vehemently condemned the invasion of Angola by South Africa and has asked for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from Angolan soil.

UNITA Spokesman Comments on MPLA Offensive
MB191820 London BBC World Service in English
 1515 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to Angola's MPLA government, it is scoring big successes in its latest ground and air offensive against UNITA guerrillas in the east and south of the country. They claim to be threatening UNITA's headquarters at Jamba in the far southeast. It has also been claimed that South Africa's latest invasion of Angola is not to hit SWAPO bases, but to stiffen UNITA's resistance. Julian Marshall asked (Marcos Samondo), UNITA's representative in Europe, if UNITA was in fact on the run.

[Begin recording] [(Samondo)] Well, I think that assertion is really nothing, because up to now the offensive is now 57 days old, and UNITA hasn't lost any single position. And the MPLA is saying that we have had considerable damages, or they say having fatal (?losses of life). There is no one (?to that). To the contrary, they are the ones who have been suffering, and we have already shot down 10 of their aircraft. I think that's the loss that we are inflicting on them.

[Marshall] But are they advancing on Jamba, your headquarters in the far southeast?

[(Samondo)] No. They are not, because the fighting, up to this moment, is still concentrated in the Cazombo area, which is in the eastern part of Angola and also in the Mavinga, and that's too far from Jamba, from our capital.

[Marshall] Why are the MPLA concentrating such firepower in Cazombo and Mavinga?

[(Samondo)] Well, I think they realize that those are strategic points. We have had Cazombo since 1983, we captured Cazombo from the MPLA in November 1983. But the MPLA would like

very much to have it back, but they are not having it back because our forces in the ground are responding (?powerfully to them).

[Marshall] And the Angolans are also claiming that one of the purposes of the South African incursions into Angola is in fact assistance to UNITA forces?

[(Samondo)] Well, you and I know that a statement from the South African forces, the chief of staff, indicates that the reason which South Africa went to Angola that was because of the SWAPO forces. So that they are in Angola because they are in conflict with SWAPO.

[Marshall] But are the South Africans giving you any assistance at the present time?

[(Samondo)] No, they are not. The South Africans are involved in the fight against SWAPO, and they are not giving any assistance whatsoever. We are fighting by our own.

[Marshall] But the South Africans have admitted that they have recently had a medic of theirs killed in the course of the clash between UNITA and Angolan forces.

[(Samondo)] Well, I read that statement also, but I don't see anything wrong with that, because just 3 days ago the MPLA had actually bombed some of the UNITA hospital, also they bombed some of the agricultural area of UNITA. They are using napalm bombs, and I don't know why the blame now is put on the doctor, who was treating some of the wounded, rather than on the people who were using the bombs.

[Marshall] So there was a South African doctor treating some of the wounded?

[(Samondo)] Yes, some of the wounded, yes.

[Marshall] And what about the Angolan claim that South African airplanes have been attacking Angolan military convoys, particularly near Mavinga?

[(Samondo)] No, that's not true because the Angolan Air Force itself, their MIG-23 and SU-2 are bombers, were the ones who, in the area of Mavinga, bombed their own troops, and this is because of the confusion which is going on within the MPLA itself. But again, the MPLA would never admit that UNITA have proof that it's MPLA themselves that... [change of thought] they are killing themselves, and of course all that you have to do is to stand in the sunlight and watch.

[Marshall] What kind of proof are you talking about?

[(Samondo)] Well, I think there are several proofs which I am not going to give to the press, but anybody who wants it can go to Jamba and we can show it to you.

[Marshall] Have UNITA forces actually had to retreat in any way in the course of this current offensive?

[(Samondo)] Well, I don't say they don't have to retreat, but I should say that the MPLA are using classical methods and we

are using guerrilla tactics, and then when you are fighting guerrilla tactics you always have advantage, because you can regroup or you can disperse your forces much more easily, and that is the tactic that we have been using and have been very successful, but we have not lost anything — an inch — since that war started. [End recording]

BOTSWANA

Government Condemns RSA 'Invasion' of Angola

MB191151 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1111 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Botswana Government has condemned the latest South African invasion of Angola and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces. A release from the Department of External Affairs says acts of war by South Africa against neighboring countries are unlikely to bring about a solution to the internal problems of South Africa. He said the aggressive acts simply aggravate problems and escalate violence that has been such a sad phenomenon of South African life.

Botswana has also appealed to the U.S. Government to continue to restrain South Africa from pursuing such acts of aggression.

COMOROS

President Dissolves Government 19 Sep

NC192022 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moroni, Sept 19 (AFP) — Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane, president of the Indian Ocean island state of the Comoros, today dissolved his government by presidential decree, but asked ministers to stay on in a caretaker capacity pending the appointment of a new team.

The outgoing government had been set up by Mr. Abderemane on January 19 following a constitutional amendment which abolished the post of prime minister.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha on 'Technical' Violations in Mozambique

MB191424 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1414 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — Evidence of the presence of African National Congress members in Mozambique and of ANC members arrested in South Africa after having left the country, was given to Mozambican cabinet ministers today at a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at Komatipoort.

The meeting was held this morning after three days of urgent consultations between the two governments and a hasty South African investigation into Mozambican allegations the Republic had violated the Nkomati peace pact signed in March 1984.

Mr Botha conceded in Pretoria last night that the terms of the pact had been "technically" violated from the Republic's side since its conclusion, in that the SA Defence Force had maintained contact with RENAMO rebels in the bush, but insisted the contraventions had been designed to re-establish peace talks between the warring sides.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord signed between Presidents Samora Machel and P.W. Botha, Mozambique undertook to expel the African National Congress from the country and not to allow it to operate against South Africa from within its borders. In return, South Africa undertook to cease its support of RENAMO.

In a brief statement in Pretoria this afternoon, the Department of Foreign Affairs said Mr Pik Botha had conveyed to the Mozambican Government his own government was determined to make the Nkomati Accord work.

"The minister also conveyed details of the presence of ANC members in Mozambique as well as details of members of the organisation who were arrested after having left the country.

"The Mozambican Government requested further details," the department said.

The Mozambican delegation to Komatipoort today was led by two senior cabinet ministers. President Machel is on a week-long visit to the United States, where he saw President Ronald Reagan today.

Comments on Nkomati Accord

MB191919 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] South Africa has given an assurance to Mozambique that it is determined to see the Nkomati Accord succeed. Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, held a follow-up meeting today at Komatipoort with representatives of the Mozambican Government to inform them of the findings of the South African investigation into the alleged violations of the accord. At the end of the talks, Mr Botha spoke to Riaan Nel.

[Begin recording] [Botha] I cannot characterize the discussions and say how they went because it was a matter of reporting. I reported. I reported the findings of the investigation team which the state president appointed — after I returned on Monday — to examine the allegations of violations of the Nkomati Accord.

[Nel] Was the Mozambican delegation prepared to accept the findings?

[Botha] No, they neither accepted nor rejected the findings because they first have to report to their government, based on what I conveyed to them.

[Nel] Would you say the Nkomati Accord is still holding firm?

[Botha] As far as we are concerned, yes. The point is that the accord provided for disputes and problems coming about and,

according to the accord, there are provisions saying that in such cases we have to try to settle the differences or disputes peacefully by means of conciliation, mediation, and discussion. And thus far, both governments have acted in that very spirit towards each other. [End recording]

P.W. Botha on RENAMO Aid

*MB201148 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the government is convinced that, with only one exception, no weapons or ammunition have been supplied to the RENAMO movement in Mozambique. He says that a small quantity of arms and ammunition was delivered to RENAMO on 21 August 1984, chiefly to protect the South African team of workers which was working on the landing strip at Gorongosa.

Addressing the Transvaal congress of the National Party in Pretoria, Mr Botha referred to allegations that the Accord of Nkomati had been violated. He said that excerpts of the allegations made available to South Africa had been reviewed, and found in broad outline to be correct.

President Botha said that the major reasons for aircraft flights to RENAMO had been to negotiate a possible cease-fire in their struggle against the Mozambican Government. He said that the flights had also been undertaken to render humanitarian aid to RENAMO.

President Botha referred to the control of flights. He said that the directorate of civil aviation had introduced regulations to control flights along the Mozambican border.

On Nkomati Accord

*MB201211 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1209 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — Allegations that the South African Government had been "dishonest" in violating the Nkomati peace-pact with Mozambique were rejected "with contempt" today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Dealing with the current crisis on the Nkomati Accord, he dismissed calls for the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, his former deputy, Mr Louis Nel, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.

"I stand by my ministers," he told some 1,100 delegates to the National Party's Transvaal Congress in Pretoria.

The violations of the Nkomati Accord had been aimed purely at bringing the RENAMO rebels and the Mozambique Government together for peace negotiations.

President Samora Machel had been personally informed by General Malan that flights to RENAMO would take place as part of the peace effort.

"I reject with contempt the allegations that the government has been dishonest...I stand by my ministers, who worked day and night for peace," Mr Botha said.

The allegations of dishonesty implied that the chief of the Defence Force, general Constand Viljoen, "that honest, brave soldier" was a guilty party, and this Mr Botha also rejected.

After the Nkomati Accord was signed, the president said, he had personally called the private sector together and appealed to them to help develop Mozambique in the spirit of the non-aggression pact.

Efforts had been made to encourage the production of electricity in Mozambique so that it could be sold to the Republic.

"And all our peace efforts are condemned...I will not ask the ministers to resign," Mr Botha said.

Referring to the control of flights, Mr Botha said:

"We can state that regulations have already been implemented by the directorate of civil aviation to control flights along the Mozambican border.

"The Air Force has the radar potential to monitor flights at its disposal, but evasions may still occur."

Foreign Minister Questioned on Angola, Renamo

*MB200830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0520 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha on the "Radio Today" program by Jonathan Hargreaves -- date and place not given]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs was in Komatipoort yesterday to try and resolve the differences with the Frelimo government. For his comments on this and the diplomatic crisis over Angola, Mr Pik Botha:

[Begin recording][Botha] Well, as far as Angola is concerned, let us start there. We withdrew our troops to the border, as was envisaged by the Lusaka agreement, and there was an obligation on the Angolan Government to control and prevent SWAPO from infiltrating through to the territory of South-West Africa, and they did not do it. And you will remember, at the time of the withdrawal of our troops, we stated publicly and categorically that if SWAPO continued with its aggression and violence in South-West Africa, crossing the border and running back into Angola, the South African Government would consider whatever appropriate steps necessary to repulse them and to resist their violence, and this is what has happened. I understand that international action might again be taken against us, probably in the Security Council of the United Nations. But I await a report from our ambassador.

[Hargreaves] Surely, it was not wise, though, for troops to go into Angola at a time when the international spotlight is on the country.

[Botha] Your problem is that when the security of a country is at stake, then there is no such thing as the right time not to do anything about your security.

[Hargreaves] It has been alleged that the SADF has acted in the past on its own responsibility, and is seen by international commentators that there is a lack of communication and a loss of control...

[Botha] No, I could certainly not agree with that at all.

[Hargreaves] You have just had talks with the Frelimo government. Did they accept your argument that the violation of the Nkomati Accord was a technical one?

[Botha] The purpose of the meeting at Komatipoort was to report to them the results of the investigation of the investigating team appointed by the state president when I returned from Maputo Monday evening. On my part, I brought to their attention information regarding the presence of certain ANC elements in Mozambique, and also ANC elements that have moved from Mozambique, and were arrested.

[Hargreaves] But did they accept that the violation was a technical one?

[Botha] We explained, the investigating team explained, fully to them that the aircraft, South African aircraft, and SADF personnel who entered Mozambique over the past year did so in order to try to bring the two parties together at the peace conference.

[Hargreaves] But commentators would say a violation is a violation, technical or otherwise, so surely this cannot be explained away.

[Botha] Well, you see, if you drive through a red traffic light on your way to save a person's life, then it might be said, I suppose, that you have violated a traffic regulation. But I am quite sure no court will find you guilty.

[Hargreaves] If the South African Government could not stick to the Nkomati Accord, why did it not in fact then go to the Frelimo government and present the problems?

[Botha] We were asked last year by the government in Mozambique to bring the two parties together. We were asked to bring the RENAMO leadership out of their country. And we told them we were going to do so. They were therefore fully aware of it. Now, I did not understand your question. How do you think we are going to take people out of the bush in Mozambique unless we fly in there and fly them to South Africa? How else must you do it?

[Hargreaves] Do you not think these incidents will do immeasurable harm to the government's credibility?

[Botha] In what way? They brought allegations, and we have taken allegations to them, of breaches. And the Nkomati Accord made provision specifically for these allegations to be investigated. This is what we did, and we reported it. [End recording]

Forces Ordered to Withdraw From Angola

*MB191539 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1538 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — South African and SWA/Namibian forces who crossed into Angola on Monday in a follow-up operation against SWAPO insurgents have succeeded in their objective and were today ordered to withdraw to their bases by the weekend, the chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria.

So far, there had been no casualties on the South African side and in one of the last skirmishes, two SWAPO insurgents had been shot dead, he added.

"The security forces have not only succeeded in disrupting SWAPO's logistic lines, but also destroyed large amounts of weapons and ammunition."

"The 12 reaction teams (consisting of about 40 soldiers each) involved in the operation against SWAPO in southern Angola have already been instructed to leave the area and will return to their bases before the end of the weekend," Gen Viljoen said.

The withdrawal would obviously be done in phases.

"The security forces not only succeeded in disrupting SWAPO's logistic lines but also destroyed large amounts of weapons and ammunition." [paragraph as received]

Latest information was that another large arms cache had been found near Nehone, and "many" cases containing thousands of rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition of different calibres were destroyed.

"In one of the last skirmishes between the security forces and fleeing SWAPO terrorists, two terrorists were shot dead," Gen Viljoen said.

"The security forces, who to date have suffered no casualties, have obviously succeeded in their objective."

Gen Viljoen concluded his brief statement by saying a number of SWAPO insurgents whose tracks were being followed had fled further north.

PFP Leader Calls for Pik Botha, Malan Firings

*MB200541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1924 GMT
19 Sep 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 19, SAPA — Mr Pik Botha, Gen Magnus Malan and Mr Louis Nel should be fired immediately for their involvement in clandestine support for the RENAMO move-

ment, Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said today.

"I am disgusted at the revelations that we have been involved in clandestine support for the RENAMO terrorist movement in Mozambique," Mr Eglin, the party's spokesman on foreign affairs, said.

"If you start lying and cheating to your friends your credibility has reached an all-time low. The implications are enormous. If the Nkomati Accord collapses because of clandestine operations, the peace and stability of everyone will be placed in jeopardy. [Quotation marks as received]

"Magnus Malan and Pik Botha should resign.

"It is ironic that Louis Nel has in effect been given promotion when he should have been sacked.

"If there is any chance of re-establishing credibility, the two ministers (of foreign affairs and defence) and the deputy minister (of information) must go. They must go now, go immediately. They should have gone yesterday," Mr Eglin said.

National Party Transvaal Congress Opens

De Klerk on Reform

MB191645 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1638 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — The "one huge stumbling block" barring swift reform in South Africa was the hesitancy and even refusal of some responsible black leaders to become involved in negotiations, the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said tonight.

Opening the party's Transvaal Congress in Pretoria, he announced that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would take the initiative soon to broaden and intensify negotiation.

In a prepared speech, Mr de Klerk, who is minister of national education, said the government was determined to carry out its reform programme dynamically along four basic guidelines.

These were effective protection of group security and group interest; full participation for all at all levels in decisions which affected them, but without domination of one group by another; the creation of equal opportunities for all; and a guarantee that nobody's South African citizenship would be endangered.

"The government is determined to carry out its reform programme dynamically within this framework — not because it is under pressure... not because of the sanctions threat ...and not because of the unrest," Mr de Klerk said.

"The government will continue because it believes it is necessary, because it strives out of an inner conviction for a permanent solution that will stand the test of justice."

Now, however, there was one huge stumbling block "barring the swift progress of reform."

"This is the hesitancy and even refusal of some responsible black leaders, at all levels, to become involved in the negotiating process." Without negotiation, accord between a majority of all groups was impossible, and without accord a lasting solution remained a dream, Mr de Klerk said.

"Therefore, the negotiation process has now become of crucial importance. The government realises this, and the state president will take the initiative in the near future to broaden and intensify the negotiation process."

Mr de Klerk said the four factors bedevilling negotiation now were intimidation and fear; suspicion and a lack of confidence; incorrect perceptions of whites' ideals; and the debate over who should and who should not participate in the process.

"If reasonable South Africans want to find each other then the negative effect of these factors will have to be countered, although their total elimination is impossible," he said. Intimidation of black leaders was a reality, with many saying they dared not come forward for fear of their lives. This situation had to be rectified and the government would do its part.

"With responsibility and understanding for the innocent majority, we will continue with strong action against the intimidators and revolutionaries."

The community had to help police quell the unrest and the "recalcitrant youth" had to be disciplined "with compassion."

The accord between all groups which the country needed so badly would only materialise if enough leaders had courage to negotiate — even if this had to be done in the face of intimidation.

Mr de Klerk said the lack of confidence in and suspicion of the National Party's intentions was the next problem that had to be solved.

Referring to the Progressive Federal Party and its supporting press, he appealed to black leaders to ignore the "poisonous suspicion-mongering of the government's reform programme."

The NP's bona fides should be accepted. The party meant what it said and there was no hidden trap, he said.

Incorrect perception by some black leaders of white standpoints was another stumbling block in the path of negotiation.

Those who thought white South Africans would yield to pressure and agree to a one-man, one-vote or a typical federal system, or a subordinate role as in Zimbabwe, were "making a big mistake."

"If you expect whites to give up their own community lives — including own schools and residential areas — then you are waiting in vain," he warned.

On the debate on who should or should not participate in talks, the minister said: "Hopefully the naive insistence that organisations such as the African National Congress must participate, if negotiation is to succeed, will now come to an end."

It was abundantly clear the ANC was still committed to violence and revolution and this effectively excluded them from the negotiating process.

"The government's attitude is to negotiate, without any preconditions, with as wide a scope of leadership as possible.

"There is only one restriction — violence must be rejected... that is the dividing line," Mr de Klerk said.

De Klerk Reelected

*MB200843 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0810 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 20, SAPA — Mr F.W. de Klerk, the minister of national education, was re-elected leader of the Transvaal National Party [NP] unanimously and with acclamation at the party's congress in Pretoria today.

Mr de Klerk pledged himself and the Transvaal party to support fully the initiative of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr de Klerk said the most important aim of the NP was to make its message clear and unambiguous as a beacon on the country's road to the future.

He said it was a blatant lie to state that there was division within the National Party and, that he himself could be called a "verkrampste" [right-wing conservative].

P.W. Botha Criticizes ANC

*MB201008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1003 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — The campaign to push the government into making a compromise and to hold talks with the African National Congress was developing, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

However, the ANC only wanted to discuss a transfer of the authority of state, Mr Botha told the National Party's Transvaal Congress in Pretoria.

"Since peace initiatives started in 1984, the process of creating a climate for dialogue between the government and the ANC has gained some momentum...the process is currently developing into a campaign, with the insistence that the government must effect a compromise with the ANC," he said.

In South Africa, part of the public media was primarily concerned with creating a climate and forming an opinion in favour of dialogue with the ANC.

"Articles that appear regularly generally create a false image of the ANC and usually mislead the reader about the revolutionary nature of its strategy, its enslavement to the S.A. Communist Party and its economic objectives," Mr Botha said.

The ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, had said earlier this year there was "no alternative to the armed struggle," and that no discussions with the Republic's government would take place.

"What then am I supposed to discuss with the ANC? The transfer of authority of the state that they want?" Mr Botha asked.

The government had repeatedly stated the view that it was willing to talk with any party on the future of South Africa, as long as this was carried out in a constitutional manner and not under the threat of violence.

The conditions stipulated in general for dialogue with the ANC were that it must unequivocally renounce violence — and prove it had done so — break its ties with the S.A. Communist Party and the Soviet Union, and declare itself willing to participate in the process of reform by constitutional means.

"Who can expect me to hold discussions with the ANC without renouncing violence, and then to look a black or white parent of a child who died as a result of ANC violence in the eye?" the president asked.

ANC reaction on the possibility of discussion with the government until now had been that it was not interested and that the "struggle" should rather be raised to the level where it, if talks took place, could do justice to the implementation of its political objectives.

These were the establishment of a "one-man-one-vote system" and an eventual socialist dictatorship, with its lamentable consequences," Mr Botha said.

Also, Mr Tambo had said the armed struggle would not be abandoned even if the ANC sat down for talks with the government.

He had said: "In any case even if there were any talks, and if we thought the time had come for talks with Pretoria, we would not abandon the armed struggle. We would simply carry on."

With regard to foreign countries, certain leading political figures in mainly Western states (including the United States and Britain), businessmen with interests in South Africa, the foreign media, civil rights leaders, anti-South African pressure groups, the Frontline states and a few other African leaders, played the most important role in furthering the ANC as a national power factor and to further dialogue between the organisation and the government.

"It is important to note that the insistence on dialogue mainly originates in Western circles and that East Bloc states in international Communist front organisations that support the ANC ideologically and materially, do not pertinently call for dialogue,

but rather provide propaganda support to the ANC as the true representatives of the Republic's population, while simultaneously propagating the destruction of the country's dispensation," Mr Botha said.

Criticizes Businessmen

*MB200956 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0953 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — The discussions between businessmen and the African National Congress were criticized today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who said they were "not to the advantage of anyone."

Mr Botha was addressing the congress of the Transvaal National Party on a resolution urging the government to expedite and implement its reform programme.

If anyone needed to be informed about the ANC or any other terrorist organisations, they need not go abroad for this information, President Botha said.

"The South African Government can inform them," he said.

In spite of his warning that discussions with the ANC would be unwise and disloyal to young men dying for South Africa's security, five members of the business sector and two editors had held discussions with the ANC in Zambia.

"They may believe that it is their right as individual citizens, but I wish to make the statement that the discussions was not to the advantage of anyone and that the discussion was a failure because no common interest could be found."

The ANC had only repeated "previous extremist ideological and economic views" which were general knowledge, Mr Botha said.

"The delegation that held discussions with the ANC are the victims of the perception created by the media in particular, that the ANC offers the only way to peace and stability in the Republic of South Africa.

"These businessmen are under the impression that the ANC has good intentions with such contact."

This had been negated by the ANC's statement through Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's Department of Information and Publicity, on August 29 that, "the ANC wants to involve the South African community in a liberation struggle" and that the ANC considered the discussions to be an opportunity "by means of which the organisation can prescribe to the business sector how to exert pressure on the RSA government in order to force the latter to surrender."

Mr Mbeki had also said that the businessmen wanted to establish what the ANC expected of them in order to ensure that their interests did not suffer, Mr Botha said.

After the discussions, Mr Botha said, the general view of reports was that the discussions took place in a good-natured and receptive atmosphere.

"An attempt was made to create an image of moderateness, even Christianity, with regard to the ANC delegation through, for example, a reference to Tambo saying grace at the table before discussions — a six-man delegation of which five are well-known S.A. Communist Party members.

"Nowhere else is the communist domination in the ANC leadership so evident," he said.

Discussing the motives of the ANC for holding "selective discussions," President Botha said discussions between the ANC and national groups created the ideal opportunity for the organisation to conceal its inherent weak points.

The ANC had no other option but that of violence and therefore continually attempted, through a so-called willingness with regard to discussions, to project a strongman image, which cannot be excluded in a future South African dispensation.

"There are enough responsible leaders in the country with whom we can and will hold discussions from time to time to find the solutions to our mutual problems," Mr Botha said.

Reforms To Be Announced

*MB201114 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 20, SAPA — Further announcements on the government's reform programme would be made later this month, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Mr Botha was responding at the Transvaal National Party [NP] Congress in Pretoria to resolutions calling on the government to expedite its reform programme and to continue speedily on its chosen path on the accommodation of blacks.

Mr Botha said he expected to make further announcements "on the question of further reforms" at the Cape Congress of the NP at the end of the month.

Stressing that the reform programme was not purely political but had to embrace all aspects of society, he pointed to reforms the government had made in the fields of labour and the economy as part of a "great plan for future reform aimed at creating a better life for all the country's inhabitants.

"We cannot travel the whole reform road in our time. Every generation must work at the living together of groups in South Africa to ensure the continuation of civilisation."

He said the public would be kept informed of government plans and would be sounded out before any fundamental changes were made.

Mr Botha ruled out any negotiations on the basis on one man, one vote in a unitary state, saying this system had led to dictatorship.

He also ruled out a fourth chamber of parliament to accommodate blacks, saying black leaders themselves had rejected this as an impractical solution to the country's problems.

"We will try, however, in a reasonable time to reach reasonable solutions to our problems with reasonable leaders."

Saying reform and security went hand in hand, Mr Botha said protest was acceptable at any time provided it occurred legally and peacefully. The government could not tolerate law-breaking and violence.

He called on the public to be positive and optimistic and not to give in to what he called an organized programme of disinformation aimed at creating pessimism and a sense of defeatism.

A sense of balance was required from everybody, he said.

Commentary Asks Frontline Action Against Sanctions

*MB190732 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Station commentary: "Frontline States and Sanctions"]

[Text] It is time that the Frontline States in southern Africa and others take a decisive and consistent stand on the issue of sanctions against South Africa. The following extract of a report from Washington which appeared in the Johannesburg newspaper *THE STAR* illustrates the point.

The reports states, while South Africa's neighbors have publicly called for more sanctions to end apartheid, they have also made it clear to the U.S. they are worried about the effect of international sanctions on their own economies.

A senior official in the U.S. State Department said that while South Africa's neighbors favored the end of apartheid, they were concerned about the ancillary effects on their countries of international punitive actions against South Africa.

The newspaper points out that representatives of some of South Africa's neighbors have been quietly spreading the word that South Africa would not be the only country to carry the burden of sanctions. All this is most peculiar. Only a few days ago the Frontline States issued a statement welcoming the sanctions moves against South Africa and calling for increased sanctions against this country. What is happening now, therefore, is that there is a distinct difference between the public stance taken by many of these countries, and the private stance which they adopt. This is dangerous and counterproductive.

South Africa's neighbors must realize that the sanctions campaigners concentrate on the public stances which are adopted and plan their campaigns accordingly. Let there be no doubt about one thing: The sanctions steps taken by the Reagan administrations although limited, have created a dangerous precedent,

dangerous not only for South Africa, and particularly the black people of this country, but dangerous also for South Africa's neighbors whose economic dependence on this country is obvious. By stating that they support sanctions against South Africa, South Africa's neighbors are increasing the danger of escalating sanctions which will hit them much harder than South Africa, and should remember that much of their own internal problems of Mozambique, Angola, and these other states, are caused by the poor performance of their economies. The governments themselves, therefore, are placing their positions in jeopardy if they support the type of action which would hit their on fragile economies hard. It is time that they stop chanting sanctions in public, while whispering caution in private.

Tutu Criticizes Government Response to Dissent

*MB191924 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 19, SAPA — The government could not tolerate protest because of South Africa's weak tradition of allowing dissent, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said tonight.

Addressing the Richard Feilham Memorial Lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said the government had always responded to protest with the "iron fist."

"The government does not know how to handle dissent because South Africa has only a very weak tradition of dissent carried out so nobly by such as the Black Sash and one or two newspapers," he told his audience.

"When people seek to oppose the violence of apartheid by peacefully protesting against a vicious policy, what happens? Some of your people were protesting on your campus and the police reacted with extraordinary brutality in breaking up a peaceful demonstration."

He said the state of emergency had given police greater powers to do even more "bizarre things," such as detaining his son for 14 days for swearing at the police.

The detention by police during unrest of "hundreds of children from the age of seven" — many of whom had been kept in jail overnight — had resulted in "hardly a squeak, not a semblance of outrage from the white community," the bishop said.

"A boy of 11 is kept in jail with hardened criminals for 57 days and not too many are concerned," he added.

Bishop Tutu said blacks were killed as if it were "swatting flies" and there was no more than a "whimper of protest from those altruists who are concerned that blacks will suffer most when sanctions are applied."

He said white South Africans who lived in affluent areas, cut off from their black compatriots who lived in squalid ghettos, could well ask: "What state of emergency, what curfew?"

"What do they know of roadblocks, whose guantlet we have to run en route to our black townships? I am stopped at a roadblock and my car is searched and my wife and daughters are later body-searched at a police station.

"What do whites know about teargas, police dogs, Casspirs rumbling through their streets and rubber bullets which kill three-year-old children playing innocently in the street?"

Bishop Tutu said peaceful protest could not be organised without risk of being detained, as had happened to Dr Allan Boesak and effective opposition to apartheid could not be organised without being charged with treason. "Can you believe it, we have reached the stage where a peace lecture is thought to endanger public safety and the state security."

Bishop Tutu said he, like most blacks, had little confidence in the police and did not regard them as his friends nor the upholders of law and order. "For me they are defenders of an indefensible system. How is it that anti-apartheid activists almost always come to grief, they are shot dead in front of their children, their charred bodies are found in burnt out cars and almost invariably their killers are never apprehended."

Bishop Tutu said he also had very little confidence in the South African judicial system. He said the courts had to dispense justice through laws that were fundamentally unjust, lacking the assent of the bulk of the governed.

Bishop Tutu said the state of emergency should be ended at once, detainees and political prisoners unconditionally released, and the government should sit down and talk to authentic leaders to work out a blueprint for a new South Africa.

PAC Criticizes P.W. Botha's Speech on Citizenship *MB181909 Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 1*

[Text] Citizenship for blacks in South Africa is not negotiable as they are the indigenous and rightful owners of the land, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania's secretary for publicity and information, Cde Edwin Makoti, said in Harare yesterday.

He was reacting to South African president P.W. Botha's statement at a meeting of his ruling National Party in Bloemfontein this week that his regime would restore the citizenship of nine million African stripped of their nationality in recent years in the name of apartheid.

Mr Botha had said citizenship was to be restored to about four million Africans in "white South Africa" and that "negotiations" were under way with four bantustans for the same status to five million blacks living there.

Cde Makoti told *THE HERALD*: "blacks are the indigenous people of Azania and their citizenship on the land of their forefathers therefore is not something that they have to be given."

His organisation had never recognised that the black people had at any time not been nationals of South Africa as the country had always belonged to them.

"The PAC holds that Africa belongs to the Africans and regards as an African he who pays his only allegiance and loyalty to Africa and accepts the democratic rule of an African majority. South Africa is an integral part to Africa"

Cde Makoti said Mr Botha's move to open negotiations with "puppet leaders" on the status of five million Africans implied that blacks in the bantustans were different from those living in the other parts of the country.

ANC's Tambo Views Antiapartheid Struggle *EA181757 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 17 Sep 85*

[ANC program]

[Text] Tonight in our program we shall present to you an exclusive interview with our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, in which he discussed the burning questions of our time. [music] Compatriots, events in our country are moving with astonishing speed. The face of our motherland is changing right before our eyes. The enemy is in deep trouble. It is swaying with economic and political problems. Divisions within the ruling clique are widening. All attempts to buy collaboration with so-called reforms have struck the rock of people's resistance. Botha's bag of tricks to keep up white domination looks more soiled than ever.

On the other hand, our resistance and defiance are spreading. The whole army is now acting like a police force. The people are inspired by the exemplary leadership of the ANC and Unkhonto We Sizwe. The democratic mass movement is growing in strength. Our fighting youth, the young lions, continue to hit hard at the enemy. Workers in the factories, mines and farms are on the move. The enemy's economy is in crisis. The racist governor of the apartheid reserve bank has just completed a fruitless tour of Western capitals, where he was trying to obtain some medicine to treat the ailing apartheid economy. The economic and political crisis in the enemy camp and the growing strength of the revolutionary forces have opened the way as never before the people's advance. The campaign to render the country ungovernable is gaining more and more support. The enemy can no longer rule in the same old way. The inability of the regime to rule in the same old way was well analyzed by our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo when asked what is meant by this [word indistinct].

[Begin Tambo recording][Word indistinct] from the point of view of white regime itself is doomed. We can see that it is trying to look for something different, to rule in a different way, and that is why there has been an outpouring of so-called reforms lately starting from the tricameral parliament, from the announcements made by Botha when he opened that toy body, and since then, the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and so on, and the whole group of so-called reforms which have been announced.

These are indicative of the recognition by the regime that it has to operate different; it can't operate in the old way. But of course what it is doing in fact is to show a difference of style. They are embarking on a different method of ruling. They are not changing the substance of the system itself. They are handling the opposition differently. They are sending signals to the international community which encourage the belief that change is now taking place but even that the recognition that international community cannot stand this system any longer and therefore the regime must be seen to be doing something about it. [Sentence as heard]

But in their attempt to tamper with the Constitution, to tamper even with the apartheid system, the people have been angered because the people don't expect any tampering with the system that doesn't make any difference to the nature of the system. The people do not want any attempts to reform. It cannot be reformed. And all this has been seen by our people as a lack of seriousness over our demands, and therefore a need for the struggle to be intensified. And so a response to the regime playing around with the constitution was in fact an upsurge of resistance which started then and has continued since.

In result, the regime is not only unable to rule in the old way, but in some instances it is unable to rule any more, and in the townships its system of rule has broken down. It has been destroyed by the people. Its institutions of government at the local level, as far as the Africans are concerned, is in a shambles and, so not only is the regime unable to rule in the old way, it is not even (?able) to rule, and this is the process that is now unfolding in our country, a state of ungovernability which reinforces the position that the regime cannot rule in the same old way any more. The situation has changed to the Nth degree. [End recording]

Comrade President Oliver Tambo also went on to explain the concept of ungovernability of the apartheid state.

[Begin Tambo recording] We have called on the people to resist on all fronts, to resist the apartheid system, to resist apartheid, to make it unworkable, therefore, not to carry (?it) out, not to be party to the operation of the system, to resist anything that emanates and flows from the apartheid system itself. To resist discrimination, racial discrimination, to fight (?the known racists) on every front. To defy anything that supports their system. To defy any authority, any power that comes from the apartheid rulers, and therefore to become ungovernable for the benefit of [words indistinct] apartheid system that operates separately. It separates Africans from Coloreds and Coloreds from Indians, and so on, and in resisting we should in the first instance come together as blacks, to begin with, and attack all the systems that apply to us as blacks and blacks — I mean blacks including Indians and Coloreds — that we should operate together. That the institutions that must be attacked are not those only which affect Africans but apartheid institutions involving Coloreds and Indians as well, and we should do this together [words indistinct] making therefore the (?very beginnings) of the apartheid separation unworkable. We come together as one people. That is the useful bit, it is a useful point. That is why the actions which have started among the township blacks, the African townships,

should spread across the board and affect all apartheid creations at the local level. [Words indistinct] at some point we have got to fight as South Africans, including whites.

The whites have a role to play in making the apartheid system unworkable, that is why we have called on (?them) to join the ranks of the oppressed and will resist together to create a new South Africa of all South Africans. We have called on the people to resist on (?our side), therefore the workers, a very important factor, a very important front. [Sentence as heard] They should on that front make the apartheid system unworkable. That means they must fight for one thing, the discrimination that operates with respect to wages. They must not allow separate treatment. They must resist that and demand not just higher wages for themselves as Africans, but in the process to eliminate differences in pay based on color discrimination.

In order to do this, we of course have called on the workers to unite (?for) one federation. That federation will involve naturally blacks, who will be in the majority, trade unions, blacks, Coloreds, Indians. I should not say blacks, Coloreds and Indians, I should say blacks, meaning Africans, Indians and Coloreds, who have been given a terminology by the enemy which we should not use. Blacks means Africans, Coloreds and Indians. But they together with progressives, whites [words indistinct], they should all [words indistinct] and fight there, making the system of apartheid on the labor front unworkable.

Now all this adds up of course to making the country itself ungovernable under the apartheid system. It can only operate under a different system, but that would mean you have got to go back to the Constitution, in fact a constitution that eliminates racism altogether. That is why we say make apartheid unworkable, make the country ungovernable under the apartheid system. [End recording]

Now Comrade President, where do we go from there? Does the ANC just intend to make the country unworkable? What else?

[Begin Tambo recording] No. This is a move to break down, to destroy the apartheid system. Because if it doesn't work the apartheid system is a dynamic system, it is not a static system. When it doesn't work, it is really dead, so it doesn't function.

So we are moving toward the destruction of the apartheid system. We must attack on all fronts, including attacking it with arms. Armed struggle is aimed ultimately of course at making the country ungovernable, taking over power, so that the country is governed by the people, not by a white minority regime, so all this is aimed at a position where if the regime cannot rule because the people will not be ruled, then at point [as heard] it will take over. [End recording] [music]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] But ungovernability alone cannot bring down the criminal apartheid system. We need to combine mass popular action with armed offensive. The people's war. But what do we mean by people's war in the South African context? Who are soldiers of the people's army, and how do they confront this so-called most powerful army in Africa.

[Tambo] People's war is related more to a war with arms. People's war means that the struggle which we have started, developed, as it has developed, that grows and is picked up by the masses so that it involves the masses themselves rather than armed units, guerrillas. [Sentence as heard] It is when the guerrillas are part of the masses, armed, striking, involved, that you have a situation of people's war which builds it over a period, and we have started because the unrest that is taking place, the conflicts that are taking place, the attacks by the people are a new feature in our struggle. The people are now themselves using weapons of their own creation, and fighting. So it is now assuming, is beginning to enter the era of armed, of people's war. What is necessary is that these actions should be properly directed according to proper tactics, as involving the people throughout the country. So have started. This is a very, very solid beginning of the era of popular war, the people's war that must involve large numbers of trained cadres, involve numbers of the masses participating with them, playing a definite role in large numbers.

[Reporter] Just there, comrade, could you just give light as to how should it be intensified?

[Tambo] What we need is a greater (?presence) to train cadres in that situation, the training that is going on (? in) foreign countries [words indistinct], but what situation needs is a presence, a large presence of trained cadres, especially in this particular situation. This is because then it could take off and show the attributes of a people's war. It will be intensified by actual assault against the enemy, by spreading across the country, by arming the people who are currently relatively unarmed, in fact not armed at all. They are arming themselves, but properly armed that will lead unavoidably to the intensification of the struggle and the growth of people's war which (?needs) the people, the masses of the people, who are ready for it, are engaging the enemy without [pauses] and with everything else the people themselves create as a weapon.

[Reporter] In the streets of our townships, there are youngsters and militants who are daily confronting the enemy, using petrol bombs and other home-made weapons. For the people's war to intensify, these young lions should be mobilized into the people's army and changed from petrol bombs to rifles and other modern weapons of war. How do you carry out that project? How do you transform these fighters in the streets into the soldiers of the people's army that will ever be ready to confront the enemy on all fronts?

[Tambo] It is a matter of training. You know they have learned. They are many in the streets, there are many in the process of confrontation. The organization, the organizational unit of the ANC should be strengthened in that situation so that the offensive is even better organized. It is organized now, we mustn't play down the efforts of our people and the effectiveness of the actions that they have taken. There is a lot of organization that has gone into it, but they can always be better organized and units should be formed. We have called on the people to unite combat units to fight as units. Now if in that situation you also have an adequate number of properly trained adults, we would lead those units decisively to [word indistinct]. But the struggle is effective as it is. I mean I don't want to say that the people have not found the way of confronting that enemy and that is the best thing that

could happen. The people should organize themselves and they are being organized, too, by the cadres who are there, by the Unkhonto We Sizwe which is among them so the strategy is expanding, new methods are being found, but we want to do it in a more consistent way, and that is in progress already. The people are getting organized and will be showing considerable sophistication in the way that they are dealing with the enemy. [End recording]

Mathopestat Leaders Meet With Government

*MB191616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1604 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — Leaders of the so-called "black spot" of Mathopestat in the western Transvaal today met government representatives for the first time in two years, but no decision was made on the future residence of the community.

A government commissioner was appointed to determine who were the legal owners of the property on which Mathopestat was situated, Mr Ben Wilkens deputy minister of development and land affairs, said in a statement from Pretoria after the meeting.

The estimated 230 Tswana families living in the western Transvaal town have been told that they are to be moved to Onderstepoort, on the Bophuthatswana border near Pretoria. Representatives of the Mathopestat community last met government officials in May, 1983.

"It is at present not possible to legally determine who the rightful owners are of the section of the farm Elandsfontein, known as Mathopestat," Mr Wilkens said, adding that both sides had agreed to the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the matter.

Further discussions would be held at a later date, Mr Wilkens said.

Restrictions Placed on Boesak Release

*MB201221 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1219 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] Cape Town, September 20, SAPA — Anti-apartheid activist Dr Allan Boesak was today released on bail of R20,000 after being charged on four counts under the Internal Security Act in the Malmesburg Magistrates Court, 60 kms north of here.

He was not asked to plead at the hearing, which lasted only a few minutes, and left almost immediately with his legal advisers for Cape Town.

The acting chief magistrate of Malmesbury, Mr Andre Dippenaar, told SAPA that a number of conditions had been attached to the granting of bail.

These were:

— That he surrender his passport within 24 hours of his release;

— That he did not propagate or instigate any consumer, school or other academic boycott, or disinvestment;

— That he did not conduct any conferences with the media.

— That he does not communicate in any way with state witnesses;

— That he does not attend or address any meeting of more than ten people, except for bona fide church meetings, without the permission of the district commandant of the Bellville police;

— That he does not visit any educational institution, except to conduct bona fide house calls as a minister to members of his congregation at the University of the Western Cape;

— That he does not attend any funeral without the district commandant's permission, and that the commandant may set any conditions he sees fit for any such attendance.

In addition, Dr Boesak is not allowed to leave his Belhar home between 9pm and 6am without the written permission of the district commandant.

He is required to report to the Bellville police station every day between 7am and 9am, and is not allowed out of the Bellville magisterial district without the written permission of the district commandant for any purpose other than to attend court.

Mr Dippenaar said the charges, three of which were under Section 54 and one under Section 57 of the act, were related to meetings allegedly attended by Dr Boesak at various towns in the western Cape this year at which Dr Boesak was alleged to have attempted to jeopardise the authority of the state.

He was alleged to have advocated disinvestment at one of the meetings.

One charge related to the attempted march on Pollsmoor Prison on August 28 which Dr Boesak allegedly encouraged in defiance of a government ban.

Mr Dippenaar said these charges were "only provisional", and the final charges "might deviate from these depending on further investigation".

He said the case had been remanded to November 6, at the Malmesbury Magistrates Court.

A large number of journalists packed the tiny courtroom for the hearing.

Dr Boesak's wife Dorothy arrived shortly before the hearing began at about 11.45, with the couple's children, and drove away with him afterwards.

Dr Boesak has been in detention under the Internal Security Act

since August 27.

Detained Indian Leader Reported in Hospital

*MB200645 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 20 Sep 85*

[Text] A prominent member of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act is in hospital in Pretoria. Meanwhile, applications have been made today for the release of three Durban detainees held under similar legislation. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The medical superintendent of H.F. Verwoerd Hospital has confirmed that Dr Farouk Meer, detained senior member of the NIC, is in hospital. This morning's Natal *MERCURY* quotes him as saying he has a suspected heart problem but is in a satisfactory condition. Meer's wife, Rashida, is in Pretoria for a visit with her husband granted for today and she knows nothing of her husband's hospitalization. It is her second visit with her husband since he was first detained under Section 29 on 24 August and subsequently moved to Pretoria.

Meanwhile, in Durban today an urgent supreme court application is being made for the release of three people being held under Section 29. All three are members of the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] and were picked up in a country-wide swoop against the ECC last Sunday.

Further Details on UDF Treason Trial

*MB190850 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0549 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sep 19 SAPA — Three accused in the treason trial in Pietermaritzburg had direct contact with the Revolutionary Alliance which, led by the African National Congress, aimed at the armed seizure of government power, state counsel Mr Andre Oberholzer said yesterday.

Mr Oberholzer said the three men who had contact with the alliance were Mr Curtis Nkondo, Mr Richard Goweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana.

The state alleges that the ANC, the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the South African Congress of Trade Unions [SACTU] have conspired with the Revolutionary Alliance to overthrow the government by violence. The final result would be the armed seizure of government power by the Revolutionary Alliance, led by the ANC.

The ANC and the SACP are banned and the state alleges that SACTU tries to organise workers to play a militant role to bring about a revolutionary change in the economic, social and political system of South Africa.

Messrs Nkondo, Goeta and Njikelana are appearing with 12 other men and a woman on charges of treason, terrorism and furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation. The state yesterday withdrew three other charges levelled against the accused.

Leader of the defence team, Mr Ismail Mahomed SC, [State Counselor] attacked a state allegation that underground structures had been established within the United Democratic Front.

He said that the court was being asked to deduce that accused Mr Mewa Ramgobin was a member of an underground structure and was being used by the Revolutionary Alliance to overthrow the government because he allegedly said at a Soweto meeting: "We are going to have the courage to repeatedly say: that it was a condition in South Africa perpetrated by the government that caused our people to take up arms. Actually one can go a step further and ask, whether it was or should not be the government who should have been tried for treason and sabotage."

At Kimberley he is alleged to have said: "...the South African Government and its allies forced the ANC to change and gave rise to Umkhonto We Sizwe (the military arm of the ANC). The government must take the blame for all the insurgency, for all the uprisings and for all the violence that have been committed by our people on the system of apartheid".

Mr Mahomed said that another accused, Mr M.J. Naidoo, was not, according to the state, a member of an underground structure even though he was responsible for organising a meeting in Durban in memory of Albert Luthuli and to commemorate the birth of Mr Nelson Mandela, both ANC leaders.

Revolutionary words including the following words were sung: "How would it be when we sit with Tambo seeing the Boers falling."

SADF Chief Says Agitators Want to Extend Unrest

*MB191929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] The head of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, says the state of emergency is limited to only 36 magisterial districts, but that the defense force has information proving that hostile forces and their agitators fully intend to expand the unrest to other areas, so that the state of emergency can be declared nationwide.

Commenting in the latest edition of the defense force journal, *PARATUS* Gen Viljoen said these people and organizations were not interested in peace and stability, but only in what he called their own selfish requirements. He said it appeared that in recent weeks there had been a number of gross misconceptions about the state of emergency, and the general unrest. He said it was easy to get a depressing and incorrect picture, although in fact the state of emergency existed in only 36 of the country's 265 magisterial districts, and that only 6.2 percent of the country's geographical area was affected.

Gen Viljoen said South Africa was not the only country where a state of emergency existed. Emergency restrictions had in recent years been imposed in countries such as Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Nigeria, Tunisia, Egypt, and Madagascar. He said South Africa has been singled out for a barrage of criticism, which was both biased and unjustified.

Security Forces Prevent March by 3,000 in Cape

*MB191432 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Heavily armed security forces have prevented about 3,000 students and academics from holding a protest march at the University of the Western Cape. The leaders of the march were to have presented a letter to officials calling for the release of detainees such as Allan Boesak and members of the university's SRC [Students Representative Council]. They were also demanding the lifting of the state of emergency and the withdrawal of the defense force from the township. Zafiq Rohan in Cape Town has more details.

[Rohan] Three thousand lecturers, students, and technical staff, led by the university rector, Prof van der Ross, were stopped by the heavily armed police in eight Casspirs at the entrance of the university. The officer in charge, Captain van Schalkwyk, warned the marchers that their actions were illegal, and warned that if they did not disperse within 5 minutes they would be attacked.

A large media contingent were also given a warning that, if they did not leave the scene immediately, they would be removed by the police and placed in an area where there was nothing to report. The warning to the media was defied. Prof van Ross asked the officer in charge to deliver the demand in the form of a statement to the police, but was refused. As the students and staff dispersed, Prof van Ross told the press that he would deliver the statement personally.

Police Report Violence in Cape Province

*MB191633 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1630 GMT 19 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — Following is police unrest situation report to 7pm today:

"Unrest was restricted to the Cape Province today. The following incidents were reported:

"At Langa black residential area, in the western Cape, two black men hurled a petrol bomb at a post office vehicle, causing extensive damage. No one was hurt in the incident. "In the Queenstown black residential area, a mob numbering several thousand set fire to a private home. Minor damage resulted. When SAP members arrived at the scene, they were stoned. Police dispersed the mob with tear smoke. A badly burnt black man was found at the hosue. He was taken to hospital by the police."

SAP Reports 18 Arrests in Overnight Unrest

*MB200615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0608 GMT
20 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 20, SAPA — (Herewith SAP's 8:00 pm situation report on unrest in the country)

Incidents of arson, petrolbombing and stone throwing occurred overnight in areas of Natal, Port Natal, Eastern Province, Western Province, the Northern Cape and Witwatersrand.

"In Athlone in the Western Province, 7 coloured males were arrested when police dispersed a mob who were attempting to erect road barricades in the area.

"In the coloured residential area of Elsiesriver, 2 coloured males were arrested for stoning police and private vehicles. In Soweto, 4 black males were arrested in two incidents of stone throwing involving private and delivery vehicles.

"In Galeshewe near Kimberley, police arrested a black female on a charge of public violence, and in a similar incident in Duncan Village near East London, police arrested a black male after dispersing a mob of stone throwers.

"In Ikageng near Potchefstroom, police arrested a black male on a charge of public violence and in similar incidents a black and a coloured male were arrested in Mhlakeng near Randfontein and Bishop Lavis in the Western Province, respectively. In the black residential area of Sandbult near Burgersdorp, an SAP member was slightly injured by stone throwers while dispersing a mob."

Police Update Total of Arrests Under Emergency

MB201143 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20, SAPA — Police said today that 350 more people had been arrested in the past week under the emergency regulations, bringing to 1398 the number of people still being detained under the nine-week-old emergency.

According to police lists of detentions and releases published weekly, 2,179 people have been freed from the total of 3,577 arrested since the emergency was implemented.

A total of 191 people have been released in the past week.

According to the list for the past week, most of the 350 detentions took place in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

Squatter Camp Demolished; SADF, SAP Present

MB192029 Umtata Capital Radio in English
2000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] A large squatter camp has been demolished outside Paarl, in the Cape. Beatty Hofmeyer has the story:

Six hundred families lost their homes when the development board demolished a squatter camp in Mbokweni, near Paarl. A large group of soldiers and police officers surrounded the camp. They were armed with automatic rifles, which remained pointed at a crowd of squatters, while board officials demolished their homes. The camp mushroomed in recent weeks, and development board liaison officer, Sampie Steenkamp, said the site was needed for single-sex households. The squatters say they were promised land long ago, and started building because they were tired of waiting.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Warns Civil Servants on Corruption

MB191158 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the public service is not a place for the buccaneer and the get-rich bigot. Comrade Mugabe was speaking when he opened the 67th conference of the Public Service Association in Harare today. He warned those who are inclined to break the rules in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the state that they would be dealt with ruthlessly.

Comrade Mugabe said the policy of open government which invites criticism and an improvement in the financial administration of the ministries will ensure that the civil service is efficient and honest.

Comrade Mugabe said the change in the role of the civil service from one which collects revenue and enforces regulations to one which is development-oriented requires the emergence of a professional and dedicated public service. He urged the association to continue the campaign for equality and justice for women.